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NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1857.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

WHO SHALL BE MAYOR?

Immense Demonstration for Wood at the Academy of Music.

Mayor Wood's Address, and Speeches of Attorney-General Cushing, Hon. John Kelly, Hon. John Cochrane and others.

German Demonstration for Tiemann.

Hon. Daniel Sickles' Speech at Volk's Garten.

The WOOD meeting at the Academy of Music, last night, was immensely large and very enthusiastic. Long before the time appointed for its commencement, every foot of space in the house was occupied, and several thousand persons, unable to obtain admission, gathered in companies around various speakers, who from balconies of houses, in Fourteenth-street and Irving-place, undertook to address them. Within and without the building there were not less than twelve thousand persons. Ingress was impossible after seven o'clock—half an hour before the proceedings commenced. Many of the prominent members of the Committee were excluded. The Mayor himself had to be lifted in over the shoulders of the crowd.

Hon. JOHN WHEELER, coming forward, said:

FELLOW-DEMOCRATS: At the request of the Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, it becomes my pleasing duty to state briefly the object for which we have met here to-night. It is to meet the Democratic candidate for the Mayoralty face to face, and to hear him personally in reply to the unmanly attacks and indecent abuse which has been heaped upon him. That FERNANDO WOOD is the regularly nominated candidate of the Democratic Party is undeniable—it is for you, fellow Democrats, to see that he is not defeated by the combined opposition to the Democratic Party, aided by his personal opponents in our own ranks. I will now introduce to you as Chairman of this meeting, that well-known citizen and sound Democrat, RICHARD F. CARMAN.

Mr. J. CARMAN briefly addressed the audience. Colonel MCCUNN then read the following list of Vice-Presidents:

LIST OF VICE-PRESIDENTS.

Hon. Geo. Bancroft,
Hon. M. Fitzgerald,
Hon. August. Schell,
Royal Phelps,
John H. Brewer,
Wm. Wilson,
Elijah Brown,
Col. P. M. Wetmore,
Hon. G. W. Dyckman,
Aaron H. Bean,
John Robbins,
P. A. Hargous,
Hon. Gid. J. Tucker,
Hon. J. A. Westervelt,
Wm. E. Wilmerding,
Edwin Croswell,
Hon. Richard Schell,
Hon. John C. Mather,
Hon. Smith Ely, Jr.,
Hon. John Doherty,
Hon. J. W. Chanler,
Daniel Witter,
Col. W. B. Burnett,
George Dessoye,
Col. D. E. Delavan,
Wilson Small,
S. D. Dillaye,
Anson Herrick,
Col. Chas. D. Mead,
Hon. Geo. Wier,
Hon. Chas. A. May,
Andrew Mills,
Walter R. Jones,
Francis B. Cutting,
Josiah Macy,
Wm. H. Wetmore,
C. W. Lawrence,
John Steward Jr.,
George Law,
Theodore Sedgwick,
Moses Taylor,
Cornelius Grinnell,
Anson G. Phelps,
Wm. Aymar,
Thos. Owen,
David Banks,
Henry W. Hicks,
Thos. Butler King,
John J. Betts,
Henry Coggill,
James T. Brady,
Edward Pierpont,
Richard Robbins,
W. A. Mead,
A. Martine,
Col. John H. McCunn,
Hon. A. D. Russell,
M. T. Brennan,
W. N. McIntyre,
Michael Hoffman,
John McGowan,
Dr. W. Rockwell,
Norman McLeod,
Hon. Alex. Stewart,
Charles Doty,
James Quarry,
Richard W. Bleecker,
Gustavus Baumgartel,
Col. James B. Murray,
Col. Wildes P. Walker,
Dr. Wm. Schirmer,
Capt. Edward Vincent,
John L. Moore,
Dr. Philip Merkle,
Geo. W. Dean,
Hon. J. L. Smith,
Hon. John G. Seeley,
Hon. Richard Winne,
Hon. G. A. Jeremiah,
Hon. Philip W. Engs,
Hon. James H. Lynch,
Hon. Noah D. Childs,
Hon. Wm. Gage.
Hon. D. J. Chatfield,
H. C. Banks,
Elijah Fisher,
Nelson Taylor,
John Hart,
Thomas Stearns,
John Lynch,
Henry Instin,
Daniel W. Norris,
W. C. H. Waddell,
Hon. Geo. C. Barnard,
Dr. Charles Nantz,
J. R. Broadhead,
Elias Hatfield,
Hon. Ed. C. West,
John Lander,
Charles Francis,
Valentine Lutz,
Jacob Schomberger,
John Baulch,
E. J. Kelly,
Jacob F. Oakley,
Wm. Mathews,
Caspar C. Childs,
Chas. A. Secor,
Joseph Rose,
Bartlett Smith,
Morgan L. Harris,
Richd. B. Connolly,
John Clancey,
Michael Tuomey,
Seth C. Douglass,
Eccles Gillender,
Benj. H. Willis,
Wm. J. Brisley,
Garret H. Stryker, Sr.,
William Coulter,
O. McLeod Murphy,
Hon. E. A. Moore,
Daniel Gillespie,
Dr. J. McGowan,
Ira A. Libby,
Stephen H. Feeks,
Hon. Nathl. Roe,
John B. Ryer,
Henry Stallander,
Rob't. D. Livingston,
Henry Nieman,
W. H. Underhill,
John O. Donnell,
Charles Koster,
James R. Steers,
James Murphy,
Chas. Devlin,
Henry R. Hoffmire,
Dr. A. V. Williams,
Samuel Osgood,
Thomas McSpedon,
Hon. P. B. Sweeney,
Chas. H. Haswell,
Robt. W. S. Bonsall,
John Wesley Hunt,
James Carpenter,
C. Ward Smith.
James Riley,
Henry Marshal
Michael Burk,
Francis C. Clark,
George H. Purser,
James Lynch,
James Ryan,
Hugh Kelly,
W. P. Kuntzler,
T. H. Ferris,
Thomas Dunlap,
Wm. Dunham,
W. E. Lawrence,
Wm. D. Kennedy,
Solomon Townsend,
John Dunham,
James C. Willet,
John J. Bradley,
John Scott,
Charles Brown,
Augustus Purdy,

SECRETARIES.

R. B. Bradford,
Stephen P. Russell,
Douglas Taylor,
Saml. T. Webster,
Lewis Schlomp,
G. W. Ray,
P. G. Maloney,
Moses D. Gale,
John A. McLaughlin,
Erastus W. Glover,
John A. Godfrey,
Alfred Chancellor,
Nicholas Siegrist,
Asahel Reed,
Emmet M. Faye,
S. D. Vanderheyden,
Henry Hayes,
Alex. Ward,
Joseph C. Rose,
Oliver O'Donnell,
A. S. Sullivan,
Eugene A. Hozlay,
John H. Chambers,
Henry P. West,
Thomas Stephens,
James Moorhead,
Andrew L. Byrne,
Henry H. Morange,
Wm. H. King,
Leonard Van Kleek.

The subjoined resolutions were then read by Mr. STEPHEN H. DILLAYE:

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That we congratulate our brethren, the triumphant Democracy of the State, upon the glorious and unparalleled victory which has restored New-York into the hands of the Democracy, signally indorsed the foreign and domestic policy of the Federal Administration, and given evidence of what our united party can accomplish in spite of the spoils-seeking fusions and coalitions of our common enemies; that the election of the Democratic State ticket headed by our fellow-citizen, GIDEON J. TUCKER, by a plurality of nearly 10,000, in a State which gave JOHN C. FREMONT, one short year since, a plurality of over 80,000, may fairly be claimed as one of the most ignal victories on record, and an evidence that the ober second thought of the people is always just, onorable and right.

Resolved, That the existing Charter of the City, adopt- d by the last Legislature, was cunningly framed to ivest the present Mayor of any control over the con- uct of the various Municipal departments, and the at- mpt, on the part of an unscrupulous Know-Nothing nd Republican Press, to hold him responsible for the creased burden of taxation, is equally dishonest d unjust, and a transparent and weak invention of e enemy.

Resolved, That the Legislature of 1857, which de- oiled the Empire City of its ancient franchises and right of self-government, at the same time passed s requiring the erection of a new City Hall and er works involving a debt of over $5,000,000, and special legislation increased the item of salaries be annually paid to Municipal officials nearly 0,000.

esolved, That if our candidate is to be held respon- e for the expenditures thus authorized by legisla- enactments, the rule is still more applicable to his onent, the expenses of the Almshouse Depart- t having actually increased 149 per cent. e 1853, leaping from $368,000 to $956,000 in the year that he was elected to the Board of Ten ernors, though possessed indisputably of entire rol over its management and expenditures.

solved, That the wasteful and corrupt policy of Republican Party, resulting in State bankruptcy, een recently condemned by the enlightened peo- f this State, and to inaugurate the Seward-Weed y in the municipal government of this City could ail to result in similar extravagance and cor- on.

olved, That the object of our partisan enemies ocuring as their candidate for Mayor a bogus ocrat, long doubtful, and now at last openly a ade and an apostate, has been to trumpet forth te as evidence that a proportion of the people w-York are satisfied with their deprivation of ipal franchises, are satisfied with the Metropol- olice, are satisfied with our dozen executive missions," divested of responsibility to our and tax-payers, are satisfied under the long list k Republican outrages and innovations upon hts of local self-government, are satisfied with the heavy drafts made upon our City Treasury by a swarm of new officials sent hither to eat out our substance, and that the success of the anti-Democratic coalition would leave our City in the hands of these "commissions," made up as they are of men either openly our opponents, or, still worse, nominal Democrats pensioned by the opposition.

Resolved, That the Democracy owe to themselves to elect FERNANDO WOOD as Mayor, because it is upon him, chief of all, that the enmity of the Black Republican partisans has been wreaked; because he, more than any other one man, has been the mark against whom the shafts of calumny, malediction and reproach have been leveled; because he has been assailed as the representative man of our civic interests, no less than of our partisan principles; because the Legislature has sought to deprive him, at the dictation of WEED and SEWARD, of one-half the term of office conferred on him by the people of this City one year ago; because we know him to be prompt, able, efficient and capable in the execution of his high duties; because he has ever been the friend of the poor and the lowly, and the advocate of their just and lawful rights; because he has been the friend of the adopted citizen against the oppressions of the fanatic and the bigot; and, finally, because he is the unquestionable regular nominee of the Democratic Republican Party, and as such entitled to our unswerving and hearty support, and a triumphant reelection.

Resolved, That since the Black Republicans and their allies have undertaken to vent their anathemas in unseemly and theatrical threats, we in our turn do declare that any Democrat who, at this crisis of public and private credit, neglects to record his vote in favor of the Democratic candidate for Mayor, is a traitor alike to the interests of himself and his fellow-citizens, now and hereafter; and that it is the plain duty of every good citizen to render his verdict against the longer continuance in power of the Black Republicans in our City affairs, as well as in those of our State, who have reduced this great City to a sad spectacle of inefficient government, riot, extravagant taxation and impending bankruptcy.

Resolved, That we are prepared for the contest, and that we anticipate a most signal and unsurpassed victory; that we thank our opponents for concentrating (as they did on the 3d of November) all their nominations and all their support upon a single city and county ticket, that we may measure our strength together more fairly, and achieve our victory more decidedly; that the Democratic Party will not only rout this incongruous and spoils-seeking coalition from the field, but will utterly annihilate it and disperse it; and that the "double victory which must crown the present struggle" will be the more glorious because it will be achieved in spite of traitors within our ranks, and in defiance of enemies without.

The resolutions were adopted amidst immense cheering. STEPHEN B. CUSHING, Attorney-General, was the first speaker. When he had concluded, loud calls were raised for FERNANDO WOOD, whose appearance was hailed by overwhelming cheers. He said:

GENTLEMEN: I thank you for this reception, and confess the embarrassment of my position. It is most embarrassing to appear as a speaker upon an occasion the proceedings of which I am necessarily so much identified with. And believe me when I assure you that if there were no other considerations than those immediately appertaining to myself, I should not undertake it. If myself alone as an individual was the only party to this contest it would not become me to be present in the attitude of defender of my official acts. But there are others whose interests are paramount to my own. There is a great principle involved in the present contest—there are many thousands and citizens of this metropolis who consider me as representing them and their rights, and who ask that I shall stand forth in the advocacy of the great doctrine of self-government, and in defence of the good name of the City which is tarnished by the misrepresentations and calumnies of reckless aspirants for power and place. It has been alleged that it is necessary to elect a new Mayor by which to reduce the taxes, and give the people security of life and property. It is stated that the taxes have risen to an enormous sum, and that Mayor WOOD is responsible for it—that murder, assassinations, burglaries and robberies are of daily and almost hourly occurrence, and that they can be traced to my door—in short, that I would be held responsible for every evil that afflicts this great metropolis, whether of a social, political or financial character. Figures are produced to show the great increase of the taxes since I have held office, but all reference to the details and the causes, and the various disbursements which go to make up the grand total, are carefully omitted. It is statements of facts which are not facts, and bold allegations without proofs, and denunciations without reasons or measure, by which your opponents are attempting to smuggle my opponent into office.

M'KEON'S MISREPRESENTATIONS.

A certain government official, who never appears upon the stage of politics (though always in office) except when the Democratic Party places him in nomination, has recently distinguished himself by a speech in this house, in which he propounds to me certain grave questions. He asks me to explain why the taxes have increased under my administration, and desires me to answer him how it was that in 1853 the taxes were only three millions, but that in 1857 they were over eight millions. If he had examined facts, and consulted numerical figures instead of rhetorical ones, he would not have falsely represented the taxes of 1853 to have been only $3,000,000. If he had consulted chapters 599 and 232 of the Laws of 1853 he would have avoided the imputations of ignorance or malice, and found the tax levy was over $5,000,000. This assertion is to be taken at a discount of 66 ℘ cent.—a margin which experience proves must be always allowed to his legal as well as municipal opinions.

In the report of Comptroller FLAGG for 1853, page 26, he states the tax levy for 1853 to be $5,067,275, and even my more rabid enemies will not dispute his testimony. But for the purpose of exonerating myself from this accusation I shall again invoke the testimony of A. C. FLAGG in his semi-annual report made in September last to the Board of Councilmen. On page 11 of that document he states the increase of 1857 over 1853 to be $2,996,916 47, but accompanies the statement with this candid acknowledgment: "A considerable portion of this increase is made up from assessments over which the Common Council and the Finance Department have no control, but which are made by special act of the Legislature, as follows:

Almshouse increase	$458,800 00
Common Schools (State) increase	100,000 00
Common Schools (City) increase	496,210 81
Commissioners of Record increase	350,000 00
State-mill tax increase	408,332 27
Proportion of interest on revenue bond	140,000 00
Total	$1,953,343 08

Deducting this sum of $1,953,343, and the Central Park interest, which could not have been controlled by the Common Council, and the balance is $787,813 39, the expenditure of which can be principally traced to the Legislature at Albany in 1856 and 1857. For the $3,000,000 increase between 1853 and 1857, I therefore deny that I am responsible; but presuming the McKeon theory to be correct, $600,000 only could be charged to the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty.

Now, let us apply the same scales to Mr. TIEMANN, the nominee of this logician, and determine his comparative short-comings.

In 1853 the expenses of the Alms-House was $385,000 and in 1856 the expenses reached $925,000, or 140 per cent. in two years. My alleged liability was only 20 per cent., showing that by this test Mr. TIEMANN is a worse public officer by 120 per cent.

But argument is wasted in such a position. The expenses of every city, county and State in the Union, and the United States Government itself, have steadily increased; but must it, therefore, be inferred that each successive President, Governor, Mayor and Common Council are more infamous than their predecessor? I having thus proved the gross misrepresentation made by the United States District-Attorney, and proved the false basis upon which he argued, will an enlightened public press that published his statements present my answer?

In relation to salaries, Mr. McKeon is equally unfortunate. He insists that in 1853 the item of salaries was only $212,000, when it appears from the document last mentioned (page 23) that it was $235,000 in 1853, and only $412,000 in 1857—which, considering his general statement, must be viewed as extraordinarily accurate—though he understated and overstated, to suit his occasion, to the extent of $60,500.

MAYOR'S POWER OVER EXPENDITURES.

But is it right to make the Mayor responsible for the taxes, or of the amount of the expenditure of the City Government, however great they may be? Do you know the Constitution of the Government of this City? It is distributed into departments, each department governed by an independent head, either elected by the people or created by the Legislature, or appointed by the Governor, or if named by the Mayor, as in the solitary instance of the Croton Board, is placed directly independent of the Mayor, whatever offences they may commit. The Mayor has no check, or influence or control over the management of these different Boards. The charters of 1849, '53 and '57, are all alike in this respect; whilst they distribute the government in this wise, they all limit the duties of the Mayor by designating. Instead of that unity and consolidation of executive authority, so necessary not only for a proper enforcement of the laws and the security of economy in expenditures, these charters disseminate power among the several executive departments, the tendency and effect of which is not only to deteriorate the efficiency of the government, but to take away the necessary and salutary accountability. The Finance Department has entire control over the collection and disbursements of the public money—keeping of all public accounts, and the general monetary affairs of the Corporation. The Mayor has no veto or direction over it. Its head is elected by the people, to whom alone he acknowledges an allegiance. The same independence exists in the Law Department, in the City Inspector's Department, the Street Department, the Croton Department, and, in short, throughout the whole organization of the City Government. The Mayor is, therefore, not responsible for expenditures or extravagance of the Common Council. I repeat that, under the provisions of the Charters of 1849, 1853 and 1857, no adequate power is conferred upon the Mayor to regulate or even ascertain the expenditures. The departments are close boroughs—petty principalities, or sealed books—each distinct from the other, and no check can be imposed upon them. The Legislature that passes, and the Governor that signs the annual tax bill for the expenses of the City Government, are equally responsible, and, perhaps, more so, from the fact that they have withheld from the Mayor the authority by which such evils could have been examined, corrected or exposed. It is not alleged that the great bulk of the work undertaken is unnecessary, but that its cost is extravagant, or not properly and faithfully performed. Until the passage of the Charter of 1849 the heads of Departments were in some degree under the control of the Common Council; but, since that time, has any Mayor of the City of New-York, Republican or Democrat, been able to regulate the monstrous and irresponsible Municipal Government, created and conducted by a Republican or Whig Legislature? What did Mayors WOODHULL, KINGSLAND or WESTERVELT accomplish towards that object? In 1854-'5 and 56, the Whig or Republican Party controlled both the Legislature and the Common Council, and, as I shall presently prove, the expenses of the City Government still steadily increased. In those years alone the Almshouse Department, the Common Schools, State and City, Police, State Mill Tax, and expenses of the Commissioners of Record, increased $1,982,961, to which, being added $140,575 salaries and expenses imposed by special acts of the Legislature, affords a grand total of $2,123,536. In each of those years the Common Council exceeded the appropriations in the aggregate to $1,335,302, which was subsequently legalized by the Legislature.

That portion of the press and the public which insists on making me responsible for the expenditures of the City Government, at the same time urges the election of one of the Governors of the Almshouse, who, with nine associates, indisputably possess full and complete authority over the management and outlays of the Almshouse Department.

Let us see how far the rule unjustly applied to me will fairly apply to him. In 1853, some four years since, the appropriation for the Almshouse was $385,000, and in 1857 it appears by the Comptroller's report to be $843,800, an increase of 119 per cent.; and in the intervening years the average increase was about 30 per cent. But the remarkabe fact is apparent, from their estimates for 1853, that one-fifth, at least, of the whole amount proposed to be collected for the infirm and suffering poor of 1858, is appropriated to salaries; in other words, one dollar out of every five is expended on officials.

To these expenses should be added the debt incurred in the erection of the workhouse, which has miserably failed as a source of revenue or a means of correction.

But let us see who is really responsible for the onerous taxation, and which are the departments, and who are the men under whose direction the money is expended.

The tax levy of the present year may be taken as a fair illustration of preceding years:

Whole amount of the tax levy for 1857..... $7,066,546

PRINCIPAL COMPONENT ITEMS.

Almshouse	$843,800
Public education	1,100,410
Common School (State)	383,805
State mill-tax	383,805
Interest on City debt	625,760
Police Salaries	825,500
Salaries	410,000
Streets, Lamps, Gas, &c.	1,500,000
Total	$6,073,080

—balance expended by the several departments over which the Mayor has not the least control.

It is here seen that out of an expenditure of over seven millions, more than six millions is made up of items with which neither the Mayor nor the Common Council have the least control.

INCREASED EXPENDITURES.

Who is responsible for the gradual and continual increase of taxation in New-York? The following tables, carefully collected from the Comptroller's reports, show that this increase is principally in the Almshouse, public education, Commissioners of Record, and our contribution to the support of the State government:

ALMSHOUSE DEPARTMENT.

	Amount raised by tax.	Increase over the previous yr.
For the year 1853	$385,000 00	
For the year 1854	427,000 00	$42,000 00
For the year 1855	613,450 00	196,450 00
For the year 1856	925,000 00	311,550 00
For the year 1857	843,800 00	
Total increase		$540,000 00
Decrease in 1857		81,200 00
Net increase		$458,800 00

COMMISSIONERS OF RECORDS.

For the year 1855	$50,000 00	
For the year 1856	150,000 00	$100,000 00
For the year 1857	350,000 00	250,000 00
Total increase		$350,000 00
Whole amount thus far appropriated for that purpose		$550,000 00

POLICE.

For the year 1853	$615,000 00	
For the year 1854	872,715 00	$257,715 00
For the year 1855	819,400 00	
For the year 1856	826,500 00	9,100 00
For the year 1857	825,500 00	
Total increase		$266,815 00
Decrease in 1855 and 1857		56,315 00
Net increase		$218,210 00

STATE MILL TAX.

	Amount raised by tax.	Increase over the prev. year.
For the year 1853	$103,408 23	
For the year 1854	310,224 69	$206,816 46
For the year 1855	346,714 34	36,489 65
For the year 1856	608,826 03	262,111 69
For the year 1857	511,740 50	
Total increase		$505,417 80
Decrease in 1857		97,085 53
Net increase		$408,332 27

COMMON SCHOOLS (CITY.)

	Amount raised by tax.	Increase over the previous yr.
For the year 1853	$604,000 00	
For the year 1854	668,813 50	64,813 50
For the year 1855	956,000 00	287,186 50
For the year 1856	1,023,354 36	67,354 36
For the year 1857	1,100,210 81	76,654 45

COMMON SCHOOLS (STATE.)

For the year 1853	$129,971 91	
For the year 1854	74,742 55	
For the year 1855	124,904 43	50,161 88
For the year 1856	126,116 99	1,212 56
For the year 1857	383,805 37	157,688 38
Total increase		$705,071 63
Decrease		55,229 36
Net increase		$649,842 27

I have thus shown the inaccuracy of McKEON's statement—the want of power in the Mayor to control or influence the City expenses, and pointed to the several departments to which the increased taxation is justly chargeable; and now at once present some additional facts. I charge that the Legislature—which for several years has been in possession of an adverse political party to which we belong—is not only responsible for much of this increase, but that the last Legislature, in addition to the wrongs, injuries and usurpations it perpetrated upon us, has saddled upon us an additional indebtedness of nearly six millions of dollars.

WHAT BLACK REPUBLICAN LEGISLATION COST THE PEOPLE OF NEW-YORK.

I present a carefully collated statement of the debts and expenses created by legislation at Albany, from and including 1853 to 1857. I desire the tax-payers who look to me to correct the alleged abuses in the City Government to carefully scan this statement:

LAWS OF 1857.

Chapter 344—To reduce acts relative to District Courts. Sec. 65 allows the unlimited appointment of attendants. In seven District Courts three attendants appointed in each, at $800	$16,800
Sec. 68 increases clerks' and justices' salaries—justices $7,000, clerks $5,250	12,250
Chapter 37—In relation to the salaries of Croton Aqueduct Board	5,000
Chapter 677—Amending assessment law—expenses, new system, $47,500, old system $32,500—increase $15,000	15,000
Chapter 24—To authorize building new reservoir	1,908,000
Chapter 294—To provide for canvassers' annual expenses	6,000
Chapter 295—In relation to Marine Court annual costs	3,300
Chapter 771—Regulating Central Park—annual expenditures $100,000, and power to create a debt of $1,666,666	1,666,666
Chapter 670—To erect a new City Hall	2,000,000
SPECIAL ACTS TO LEGALIZE CLAIMS AGAINST THE CORPORATION NOT AUTHORIZED BY LAW.	
Chapter 347—To legalize acts of Supervisors. Annual salary of Clerk of Deputy Receiver of Taxes	$1,200
Chapter 397—To provide payment for certain articles furnished by McSPEDON & BAKER, "notwithstanding said articles were not advertised and contracted for in accordance with the provisions of the charter of said City"	7,036
Chapter 92—To legalize the payment of one-sixth additional salary to the clerks of Police Courts, to take effect from Jan. 1, 1852. Claim created and paid.	10,000
Chapter 781—To legalize payment for painting and graining Superior Court room, "notwithstanding said painting and graining was not advertised and contracted for in accordance with the provisions of the charter of said City"	300
Chapter 462—An act to legalize payment of certain mapping and surveying	2,500
Increase police expenses under new law	128,400
Election expenses for December	30,000
Total	$5,812,454

1856.

Authorizing the rebuilding of Tompkins' Market and creating of stock, interest redeemable in 1860	$70,000

LAWS OF 1855.

Chapter 129.—Legalizing payment to Police Justices for extra services at the rate of one-sixth of the present compensation, from 8th May, 1852	$7,000
Chapter 126.—Legalizing increase of salary of Receiver and Deputy Receiver of Taxes, four clerks and messenger. Actual claim created	5,375
Chapter 575.—To increase the salary of the Justice of the Superior Court and Common Pleas, Surrogate, Recorder, City Judge and Justices of the Supreme Court. Comptroller's estimate, 1856—doc. 69 / Comptroller's estimate, 1857—doc. 57	28,500
Chapter 407.—Organizing Commissioners of Record for year	50,000
Total	$90,875

LAWS OF 1854.

Chapter 198.—Authorizing Court of Common Pleas to appoint clerk and one or more deputies. Annual cost of Comptroller's estimate, 1857, document 37	$9,700
Chapter 313.—To complete south wing of workhouse	40,000
Chapter 342.—Authorizing loan of $500,000 to build new reservoir	500,000
Total	$549,700

LAWS OF 1853.

Chapter 529—Relative to Superior Court, Common Pleas and Marine Court, conferring power to appoint attendants, without limits, cost—see Comptroller's estimates for 1857, document 37		$27,400
Chapter 542—Fire Warden's estimates		10,000
Chapter 191—For erecting south wing of workhouse		75,000
Chapter 616—Central Park—Cost and expenses	$5,169,000	
Assessments	1,600,000—	$3,569,000
Total		$3,681,400

TOTAL FOR FIVE YEARS.

1853	$3,681,400
1854	549,700
1855	90,875
1856	70,000
1857	5,812,000
Total	$10,503,975

PROSPECTS FOR 1858.

Mill-tax for 1858, being three mills, on the present basis of valuation, will be..... $1,563,525 75

Now why is the Republican Legislature allowed to escape condemnation and censure whilst its supporters and advocates are permitted to hurl their anathemas upon my devoted head? Is it an effort to mislead the public as to the perfidy of the acts for which their own party is alone responsible? Can the authors of this mode of warfare imagine that the people of New-York had so soon forgotten not only the profligacy and corruption of the party who are really responsible for this grievous burthen but the dire wrongs and outrages which were inflicted upon them by the Legislature, under the dictum of party drill? Has the smoke which now pervades the political atmosphere, and is blinding the judgments of many honest men, become so dense from this cause that it is impossible to see through it? Fellow citizens, these attacks upon me have this design; it is to mislead the public mind, and to subdue the joint indignation of an insulted community. It is to direct attention from the usurpations which this same party, though then acting under another name, but still acting, as now, in communion with ostensible Democrats, have prepetrated upon the municipal rights of New-York. What are these usurpations? The people and Corporation of this City asked for a new Charter, which would consolidate the government, concentrate power in the hands of the Chief Magistrate, and abolish the hydra-headed system which has led to most of our financial evils. What did it give us in return? More decentralization, instead of concentration, and laws which rendered my office yet weaker. Instead of clothing the Mayor with sufficient authority to execute the laws and abolish the ten thousand evils pervading the community, they have left it the mere figurehead upon the ship of state, without any influence in determining its course or direction. The people and Corporation asked that the police should be placed under the exclusive direction of the Mayor, but instead it deprived him of all power over it, placing it under the direction of a partisan Board appointed by the Governor. The people and Corporation asked for privilege to build a City Hall, but this was denied, and that right usurped also, by the appointment of its own tools and interests, with the privilege of expending two millions of the people's money. Even the authority to improve our own parks was denied us, by the passage of a bill which not only named the Commissioners, but empowered them to expend money *ad infinitum*, without hindrance and without check by the Corporation of the City. Thus was created several independent Boards by which this City is to be governed, each board deriving its authority from the central power at Albany, to whose political fortunes they always cater. This principle of governing by boards is peculiarly Black Republican. Some years ago it was the Board of Emigrant Commissioners, the Board of Almshouse Governors and the Board of Education, which together spend one-half of the whole sum required for the absolute support of the City government. Under the Constitution of 1821 the central power at Albany controlled the State through the patronage centered there in the Governor and Legislature. The people became jealous of this shying, and called a new Convention to revise the Constitution, which amended by decentralizing power, and giving all appointments to the people of the said counties, towns, cities and villages. But Mr. WEED had discovered a way to avoid this feature of the Constitution. It is to create boards to act instead, and if any difficulty is seen in that instrument, it is got over by connecting one county with another, and thus creating a political division of the State within county, town, city or village; and the Court of Appeals has sanctioned this subterfuge as not repugnant to the letter of the Constitution. It was my good fortune to be the man to strike the first blow in resistance to this encroachment of the spirit of the Constitution. I hazarded all in my efforts to stand up against it in my opposition to the Metropolitan Police bill. Believing, as I believe still, that that act was a violation of the corporate franchises of this City and of the inherent rights of the people represented by me, I strove, by every means at my command, to repel and ignore it. "This is my offending and no more." Had I yielded and submitted, instead of the curses I should have had the support of the men who now pursue me. He then went into an investigation as to the political aspect of the contest, showing that the same combination which influenced and directed the passage of the iniquitous measures at Albany last Winter exists here now to crush out the Democracy, and himself particularly. He said that by a singular coincidence the ostensible Democrats who had occupied appointments in the several Boards or Commissions created by the Republican Legislature are now acting heartily with THURLOW WEED in this crusade against the party here. There appeared to be a fatality attending the political and personal integrity of every man who came within the vortex of Black Republican patronage—none could withstand it. Observation satisfied him that the moment either an American politician or a Democratic politician listened to the siren's voice of Weedism or Sewardism he was forever lost to the Democratic Party, and either came out its open foe or remained with it ostensibly only the better to betray and destroy it. In conclusion, Mayor WOOD said: I have spoken upon the subject of taxation, and I have attempted to show the causes of the large taxation of the City of New-York, and have attempted to reply to the false charge against the Mayor of the City, that he is in any degree responsible for this taxation, whatever it may be, but mark me, fellow-citizens, when I say to you that all this effort to mislead the public of New-York with reference to taxation, and all this denunciation of myself, this calumny and malignant vituperation against my official and my personal character, is a vain subterfuge to direct the attention of the honest workers of New-York from the true issue to be determined in this canvass. Screening the profligacy of their own party and the wrongs which they have perpetrated on the people of this City, and feeling deeply the bitter injuries which not only pecuniarily but politically they have attempted to perpetrate, and fearing the just condemnation and indignant denunciation of the people in return, they raise this cry by which they hope to escape observation and condemnation. They dare not to come before the indignant masses of New-York under their own legitimate title, as the Black Republican Party, and fearing to appear as Republicans or Americans, they skulk from their name while they hug closer to their bosoms their corrupt practices and principles. [Applause.] We are told that it is a people's party—that they have nominated a Democrat—["No," "no,"—and that this contest is between Democrats. They call their combination made up of Black Republicans, Know Nothings and Benedict Arnolds [applause] the People's Party. But this is not a new combination. This present Association, riding under a false flag, existed in the Legislature last Winter, when by the votes of Republicans, Americans, and traitorous Democrats these laws were fastened upon us. [Groans for the Legislature.] Let me direct your attention to the men who appear as the chief performers upon the occasion of this canvass. Let me revive your recollection with reference to the public acts of these very men, within six months, and you will see that the combination to-day is made up of the same men, is the same in its character and principles, objects and determinations, as it was last Winter, and as it has since been in New-York. This campaign was opened upon the other side by a proclamation issued by a mystical body called the Anti-Wood league. The father of the Anti-Wood league, the gentleman now holding the position of District-Attorney of this County, who opened the canvas in opposition to the Democracy in the City of New-York, was also the father of the Metropolitan Police law. He was the daily attendant at the Albany Legislature last Winter, and used his official position to pass the iniquitous measures which I hope next Tuesday you will condemn in a voice not to be misunderstood. [Applause.] He was the Black Republican representative. Next, we find that the chief actor at the Wall-street meeting was JAMES M. SMITH. [Groans.] If your memories can go back you will find that it was this same gentleman who stood ready to sign warrants which were designed to drag your Mayor a felon through the streets of your City. (We will not let 'em.) The gentleman who presided upon that occasion, and who distinguished himself by a chaste and elegant speech, in which your Mayor received some compliments—you find is the appointee of the Black Republican Legislature as one of the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, he being the Pres dent of that Board. I refer to Mr. COOLEY. Coming down to the recent meeting held in this place, we find an Ex-Senator of the State Legislature was the most prominent performer upon that occasion—the man who, to preserve his seat in the Senate, sold his party for a mess of pottage—who gave his casting vote in the Senate, by which the whole patronage of the Canals was thrown into the hands of the Black Republican dynasty, and who, it is well known, holds sympathy with our political enemies, and not with the party which has raised him to position, and another gentleman figured also upon that occasion to whom I have already referred—the United States District-Attorney. This gentleman declared at the Astor House last Fall, when I was a candidate before the people, that he was ready to shake hands with the Republicans, Know-Nothings, or any party, to defeat the candidate of Tammany Hall for the office of Mayor. [Groans.] And there, gentlemen, are the principal actors upon this occasion. It will thus be seen that this cabal is no new combination; that these persons who have acted with the Democratic Party, who belong to the organization to which we belong, have, in following the dictates of their mercenary spirits, not in one instance, but in many instances, proved treacherous, and have from time to time joined with the Black Republicans, until they now have consented to be their agents, tools and instruments, in perpetrating this great wrong against the organization to which they belong. [Three groans for JOHN MCKEON.]

Fellow citizens, do not think that this remark is the result of the slightest doubt. My abiding confidence is stronger to-night than ever that I have not called upon the honest masses of New-York in vain. [Loud cheers.] Now the day is nigh when by your suffrages I shall receive such a verdict that no man, be he ten thousand times greater than the humble individual before you may not be proud to remember and tell his children. [Protracted cheers.]

SPEECH OF HON. JOHN KELLY.

Mr. KELLY was introduced amid vociferous cheers. After returning his acknowledgments he proceeded to speak of the issues involved in the present contest, and commented severely on the incursions of the last State Legislature on the municipal rights of the City. On the very day that these laws were first put in force it was thought, he said, that our streets would be deluged in blood. But did the people interfere? No, they would not interfere until Mr. Recorder SMITH attempted to drag the first executive officer of the City from the City Hall, and then the people stood up in their majesty to assert their rights. [Loud cheers.] But these gentlemen who now opposed the Democracy were going to cover up a multitude of sins in what was called the people's party. Ah, what a nice stratagem this was to get round the iniquity they had perpetrated upon the people. But the people saw through it so plainly that they could not be gulled, though he was sorry to say that intelligent men of fine education and cultivated minds had been led into the seine, though he was sure they would be glad to be out of it before all was over. [Cheers.] The instincts of the people were always right, and when men attempted to rule them they would find that they could not do it unless the principles they advocated were in accordance with the Republican spirit of our institutions. They (the meeting) had no feeling in common with this People's party, and that party had no feeling in common with them, for he had often heard them say that they believed in Democratic Governments, but did not believe in Democratic associations. Now, that was a nice distinction to make. [Laughter.] But, gentlemen, said the speaker, go on as you have commenced. You have commenced right. It is but a few days now until your Municipal election comes off. A fight you are going to have on that occasion—not with the people, for the people belong to the Democratic Party—but with all the isms and combinations of isms as they exist in this City against FERNANDO WOOD. Now, let me impress upon you this fact before I close. FERNANDO WOOD, as an individual, does not amount to the dirt that sticks to one of your feet, so far as that is concerned; for if he were dead there would be another gentleman to take his place, perhaps equally as good, and who would take as good care of your rights as he. But the question is this: Will you sustain FERNANDO WOOD—[Cries of "Yes, yes," and cheers]—as the Democratic nominee of the Democratic Party? [Renewed cheers and cries of "Yes, yes."] Will you sustain FERNANDO WOOD as a representative of the Democracy of this City? [Cries of "Yes."] I need not ask you the question, for I know you will do it. [A VOICE—"Good."] And when this election has passed away, if we are beaten by any possibility,—but there is no such thing; it cannot be. [VOICES—"No, it ain't possible."] But, I say, if we were beaten, what would be the consequence? What is the designing motive of the individuals who compose the Committees of this People's Party? There is our friend JOHN KENNEDY, he was in Tammany Hall years ago, and I recollect him well; and I swear it was a good thing for Tammany Hall when he left it. I never knew the man in my life, otherwise than politically. Personally, he may be a gentleman, for I know nothing to the contrary; but politically, in Tammany Hall, I never knew that individual but what he was making mischief. Therefore, I say it was a God-send to the Democratic Party when JOHN KENNEDY left Tammany Hall, and it would be a God-send if many more of the gentlemen who are in Tammany Hall would leave it, for we have had nothing but dissensions, we have had nothing but bickering, we have had nothing but personal rancor in Tammany Hall for the last five or six years. And when we came like sheep and lambs to lie down together, and it was said to us, "O, let the past go, never mind; we'll bury all our differences in oblivion," what happened? Why, just as soon as the election was over, up started these very men to make more trouble. [Cheers.] Hence I say it would be a God-send if many more of them would leave Tammany Hall. The Democratic Party would be purified, and their absence would, in the end, be beneficial to the Democratic Party. (Cheers, and cries of "SICKLES.") Now, gentlemen, they may resort to all the intrigue and cunning that they possibly can display, but it is an impossibility for them to defeat the Democratic nominee on this occasion. It is not in your political record to warrant such a result. Go on, in your majesty, as you have commenced. You have here arrayed against you the Black Republican Party, a party that has no principles, which is based on bleeding Kansas, and, as it has been often reiterated, fastened themselves on Kansas till they bled it to death, and all the political capital that they have had must certainly go with her. Therefore this party has no principle, except that whose object is to deplete not only your Muncipal, but your State Treasury. And this very day, instead of finding yourselves clear of debt, as you would have done under the old system, laid down by your Democratic representatives years ago, you find your State in debt to the large sum of thirty millions of dollars—not by the legislation of the Democratic Party, but by the legislation of the opponents of the Democratic Party. There is no party on the face of this earth by which the true principles of your Government are carried out with that perfection which is displayed by the Democratic Party. When the Democratic Party falls, your institutions must fall with it; while it lives, the Union, as cemented together by the blood of the Revolutionary fathers, must exist; otherwise it will totter and fall to the ground. [Vehement cheering.]

SPEECH OF HON. JOHN COCHRANE.

Amid much confusion and loud calls for "MEAGHER, COCHRANE," &c., &c., Hon. JOHN COCHRANE was introduced by the Chairman, and greeted with loud plaudits. Owing to the continual movement of the crowd, and the fact that a number of persons had preoccupied the reporters' seats, and, with a boorish discourtesy, refused to give them up to the representatives of the Press, when called upon, Mr. COCHRANE's remarks were somewhat indistinctly heard. He said that he had but a few words to address to his fellow Democrats to-night. There were mighty themes to be discussed there to-night. There were mighty interests at stake, there were mighty questions agitating this broad land, which it was for them, the people, to determine and to direct. If he judged aright, it was the people who were here to-night—if he judged aright, there was no People's Party,—it was the sovereignty of the party, and wherever the sovereignty of the people was, no Cabinet Council was of use,—no standing armies, or patrolling police could avail. It was the people themselves who in the great majesty of their sovereignty stood invulnerable and invincible. It was to that people to-night, as representing the great party of Tammany Hall that he now spoke in the Academy of Music. [Loud cheers.] It was to that party which represented her ancient traditions, her usages, her principles that he spoke to-night. Those principles and truths were perennial and would endure. The candidates of their nomination were temporary and incidental, and when upon the shield of those truths, they elevated a candidate, if the blow of the traitor or of the enemy were struck at him, it was struck at those principles; and if they would preserve those principles,—if they would sustain inviolate the independence of the party, they should sustain their candidate, nor permit him to be overthrown. [Cheers.] Here, before him, were representatives of down-trodden Germany, of 'oppressed Ireland, and of the suffering and the poor of the world, yet agglomerated into one mass, and here they were the people, for the simple reason that about them gathered the cabalastic language of the principles of the Democracy, which announced to the world and its despotisms, that the land which we occupied was holy land, and must not be profaned by the foot of the despot. [Cheers.] Without principle, party would be nowhere, and without party, principle could not be effective. Therefore, to the winds with the exclamation that party is a tyrant—to the winds with the fear that party would oppress us. It was a great implement of freedom. Without party in the days of our Revolution, the English despotism would have still hung around our necks. Without party in the days of JEFFERSON, federalism would have still wielded its blighting influence. Without party in the days of ADAMS, the blue-lights would have burned this continent over. Without party in the days of JACKSON, a United States bank would have absorbed the liberties of the people and crushed them to death. [Cheers.] Party was the palladium of our liberties; but the day that saw party destroyed under whatever pretence was the day which would witness the funeral of our liberties and the overthrow of our rights. In the far-distant past, when that venerable building, Tammany Hall, was erected, it stood up as the defender of the rights of the citizens, as the citadel of the privileges of the free, as a political light-house, which all eyes were turned to see, if amid the darkness and gloom of political life, her light still burnt to illuminate the bulwarks of the citadel of the people, to warn them of approaching danger, and to guard them from destruction. [Cheers.] The moment they abandoned that venerable edifice, her usages and traditions would be a moment of deep gloom and danger to them all. The moment they ceased compliance with that system would be the moment when the myrmidons of despotic power would rise in their might to trample upon our privileges and deprive us of our rights. Here, then, they stood upon this rock—here upon the rules, the usages and the traditions of that party, which had achieved our liberties, and on which were centered the right, the principle and the truth of the Democracy of nations. Did they take their position this night, and declare that never, never, should the flag that floated over the proud battlements of Old Tammany, until the last arm of the last Democrat who maintained those walls should be striken and paralysed by political palsy, and the last eye closed in political death. And there was no abstraction in all this. It had a direct reference to the living, present issue. It was but a few months ago that at Albany a series of acts had been passed by the Legislature there, under the pretence of reform and economy, which, in fact, only increased the debts of the people, and restricted the rights of the City. And nowhere could such legislation be tolerated except up in Black Republican Albany, with the hope that they might float it down some murky morning, and be landed on the Democratic wharves of New-York. But the faithful sentinels of the people had heard the war cry of the attack, and rushed to rescue. The first effort of that rescue redeemed the State from 80,000 of the Republican plurality, and conferred upon the Democracy 18,000 majority over all. Their brethren in the country no longer trembled for their rights as citizens, and the people of the City now saw that they had a chance for disfranchisement from the monstrous laws which had been made to oppress them. But how was that disfranchisement to be effected? Was it by lying supinely on their backs, and wondering at and shouting over the victory achieved by their brethren in the country? No. It was by action, action, action. [Cheers.] The "conflict" was now at hand. It was one on which depended the liberties of the city. Were those liberties to be achieved as their country brethren had achieved theirs? If on the 1st of December they struck a blow like that which New-York had struck on the 3d of November, then indeed would this City, this great emporium of the commerce of the world, be free. [Cheers.] If they were true to themselves—if they but acted right, and brought into requisition a tithe of the whole vote within their power on next Tuesday—the work would be accomplished, and New-York restored to her position among the cities of the world. [Cheers.] It was not many months since, an Alderman, away on the other side of the waste of waters, with that monarchical country, England, and within the [illegible] London City, himself within the hearing of the music of Bowbells, rose in his place, and declared that if the act which had been perpetrated by the New-York Legislature, in derogation of the privileges of the citizens of New-York, had been perpetrated by an English Parliament, in respect to the privileges of the citizens of London, there would have been mutiny and rebellion. [Cheers.] Mutiny and rebellion in London City, and peace and order in New-York! Where would we find a commentary upon Republican Institutions and their influence in preserving peace and order, equal to that? Nowhere else. And why was it that this peace and order had reigned in New-York? It was because there was no People's Party, but a people and a people's sovereignty, and that people conscious of the strength, and proud of their sovereignty, would with irresistible force, assert their rights and maintain their liberties, remaining quiet and sedate until the hour when that sovereignty should assert itself. The hand of the clock had now nearly traversed its entire circle. We heard the tickings of peace, and saw the steady, fatal approach of the hand. It moved on like the decree of fate, and when it should arrive at sunrise, on the first day of December, then there would be heard a shout issuing from this City, pealing from numbers without number, and sweeping abroad as some blest voices bearing joy, with the glad acclaim: "New-York City is redeemed." [Loud and continued cheers.]

REMARKS OF COLONEL DOHENY.

As soon as Mr. COCHRANE had taken his seat, Col. DOHENY was introduced, amid loud cheering. He had, in commencing to speak, a few words in self-defence. He had been grossly misrepresented on those boards a few evenings before, by the learned United States District-Attorney. Mr. JOHN MCKEON had charged him with uttering the sentiments of bigotry, and he had done so without the slightest foundation. He trusted he would never be found uttering a word against the right of any man to think and believe as he pleased, either in politics or religion. He was born as humble as any of them, and despite the obstacles which tyranny had cast in his way, he had struggled upward—and he had struggled even against tyranny and oppression, consequently it was not even probable that he would utter one word against a man because of his creed or country. Speaking of Mr. MCKEON, he had said that he, Mr. MCKEON, pretended to be of Irish blood, to be Irish in feeling, Irish in religion. I denounced him as being anything but an American citizen, and added, in connection with his boast of Irish blood, that he had taken a son of Abraham as his associate. [Cheers.] But he had rather be stricken down than to be so base as to utter a sentiment against any human being for exercising his free will, and in his reference to Mr. MCKEON's associate, he had not intended, and had not, in fact, uttered even the shadow of a complaint against him. [Cheers.] But he had another thing to say concerning Mr. JOHN MCKEON. He, the speaker, had had considerable intercourse with gentlemen. In this country he had never asked a favor for himself of any man. He had, however, asked a favor of Mr. MCKEON for a poor Irishman, a friend of his, and what did they think Mr. MCKEON's answer was? "Why," said he "I was born in this country." That was Mr. MCKEON's answer. And he, the speaker, would say now that from him he heard the only genuine Know-Nothing sentiment he ever heard from any American born. In reply, the speaker told him a story and left him, namely: that there was a man in Ireland who went to the barrister to register his name, or, rather, to renew his register, so I was called, for his name had been entered seven years before. The barrister was not inclined to enter his name again. "Why," said the man, "I had sufficient property and intelligence to vote seven years ago, and am I not as intelligent now?" The barrister answered: "Oh! but John, you know you had an ass seven years ago, and it has been proven that the ass died." [Immense applause.] He, also, told Mr. MCKEON that he had often heard, that being born in a stable did not make a man an ass; and now he knew that there were asses born out of stables. Why, he would ask, should he not have sympathy with the Jews? Was he not a veritable Sepoy? So, at least, he had been called in the public prints, because he sympathized with the Sepoys when they were entitled to sympathy; and if he could stand the Sepoys why should he not stand the Jews? In opposition to the conduct of Mr. MCKEON, he would mention the conduct of another gentleman, one of whom he had often asked favors for poor Irishmen, and which were always granted them; and whenever it occurred that it was not possible for him to do so, he had declined in kind and courteous language becoming a gentleman—not in a snarling manner like Mr. McKEON. That man was Mayor WOOD. [Great applause.] He had understood that Mr. MCKEON claimed great credit, and that he was a Democrat because he voted for LEWIS CASS for the Presidency. If he were entitled to any particular credit for that as a Democrat, so was Mayor WOOD, for he, too, voted for LEWIS CASS. [Cheers.] In this canvass he would tell them that they had a cunning enemy to work against. He would tell them, as Mr. MCKEON had told them, that there was money for votes to be had in Wall-street—[Groans]—and that was said at a fearful time when there were thousands crying for bread. Now he would utter no threat. He would say nothing that should arouse the feelings of the poor against the rich. But he would say that when such a crash as had occurred came upon any country, the poor ought not to be made to suffer from it alone. [Great applause.] There was another subject to which he must call their attention. He had been denounced by public

[Continued on Eighth Page.]

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

Suspension of the Bank of England Charter—Commercial News—The Intelligence from India.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LONDON, Friday Evening, Nov. 13, 1857.

Almas, Inkermans, Balaklavas, Sebastopols, Delhis, Lucknows and the Lord knows what, found London in a tranquil, composed and philosophical state of mind, compared with the perturbation in which this mail leaves our Babylon, or Babeldom, as it might more properly be called, considering the confusion of tongues that reigns among the oracles. The smashes of Scotch banks, the crashes of English firms, beginning with DENNISTOUN, this night week, and ending with a whole herd of nobodys yesterday morning. The Irish threat of the O'CONNELL shibboleth, "run for gold," and the consciousness that there was no gold to sustain the run, all conspired to beget the conviction that "something was coming." What that something was nobody knew, though everybody now of course sets up *ex post facto* claims to prescience. Some thought it was another turn or two of the Bank screw, running up the rate from 10 to 11 or 12 per cent. Others thought it was a nailing down of the rate to the 10, on the principle of the New-Orleans gentleman who confined the quicksilver to a particular degree in the thermometer, by way of restraining an inconvenient increase in the external caloric. Some thought one thing, some another.

But the truth is, noboby knew what to think, for everybody's knowledge was *nil*. How can it be otherwise when the great source of all city knowledge avowed itself to be profoundly in the dark, and congratulated, as it did even yesterday, those merchants who scraped all the cash they could together, and placed it in their private banks, for no other reason than that "they didn't know what might happen." And a very good reason too. How were they to know? The *Times* is the organ of at least a section of the Cabinet, and is believed to represent the whole. Ministers belong to its staff; functionaries of all departments are among its contributors, amateur or professional. The whole arcana of office, circumlocutionary and direct, are open to its feelers; and its feelers are felt, seen and understood to be the most promptly perceptive things of the kind in natural or unnatural history. Well, the *Times* has been pooh-poohing and ridiculing, scouting, denouncing and anathematizing the very idea of the slightest deviation from the strictest letter of the law as laid down in the Bank Charter Act; saying it would be immoral, illegal, ignoble, fraudulent, and all but absolutely felonious and high treasonable. Yet, lo, last night, out comes a letter from the Premier and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, giving leave and license to the Old Lady of Threadneedle-street to spin bank notes to her heart's content, or the content of the hearts of her customers, provided the latter offer undoubted security, and the former does not charge less than ten per cent. for the accommodation. Heaven and earth, what joy! One would think that a new California and a new Australia had been discovered under our noses—that the Isle of Wight and the Orkneys had been turned into solid, unadulterated nuggets of 18 carats at the least. Such a jubilation was never equaled, not merely in London, but in the Provinces; for, thanks to the telegraph, news may now be said to be ubiquitous, and everything to be known simultaneously everywhere amongst us. Certain unfortunate Glasgow currency-mongers, who were ridiculed, snubbed and derided in every possible way but a few days back for proposing to come up to town to urge on Government the necessity of doing what has just been done, and who, if they had succeeded, would have prevented the stoppage of two Scotch Banks, with a couple of hundred branches, must have loomed upon their townsmen as absolute Solomons, especially as the said townsmen, and the men of other Caledonian communities also, were in terror of the consequences of a menaced Communistic assault on all Scotch banks, in anticipation of which too probable contingency troops have been moving to and fro, ready to suppress the outbreak, if there should be one at any particular point, and so prevent the conflagration spreading.

There has been no time to tell the effect of this relaxation, just yet, at all events. By some it is supposed it will be so great that the Bank will not have to avail of its newly-conceded privilege at all; that the knowledge of its power to do so will alone suffice to meet the requirements of the crisis, in which case there will be no necessity to call Parliament together to obtain an act of indemnity; and that therefore things will go on precisely as if nothing happened, always allowing, of course, for the exceptional state of affairs implied by the continuance of the 10 per cent. This view, however, is rather too halcyon to be sustained by probability, though there is no doubt it is the one of all others that would be most agreeable to the Premier, for with all his wonderful vitality and supernatural buoyancy, he must, at his patriarchial time of life, shudder at the idea of a session of currency-jobbers. There is literally no one but himself to bear up against the torrents o talk that would pour out, in one "weak, washy everlasting flood" from the opposition fountains, GLADSTONE, DISRAELI, PAKINGTON, MALINS, SPOONER, BULWER, &c., baron, squire, knight of shire, and borough-doctor, lawyer, soldier, sailor, novelist, poet, everybody; for banking and all pertaining thereto constitute a theme like religion, on which each man deems himself quite as well entitled to speak, and to be listened to likewise, as his neighbor. It may be that PALMERSTON, who has figured in so many *rôles*, who, as has been said of his old friend SHERIDAN, "ran through each mode of the lyre and was master of all," would like to exhibit his proficiency in finance—a topic he has never taken up as yet, at least within living memory. It has lately come to light, that is to say within the last three years, by the publication of Colonel PHIPPS' *Memoirs of the late Plumer Ward*, author of *Tremain*, and father of the present Governor of Ceylon, that PALMERSTON believed his own *spécialité* to be arithmetic, and that the particular office his young ambition aimed at half a century ago was the exchequer of His Majesty GEORGE III. The reason of this predilection it is difficult to surmise; but perhaps it was because his then competitor for the representation of Cambridge University, Lord HENRY PETTY, now Marquis of Landsdowne, was FOX'S financier, at the age of 23, and lives in ludicrous immortality in GILLARY'S caricatures as the collector of the subsequently-whig-denounced income tax. Be that as it may, unless the noble Viscount is animated by some such aspiration as that which inspired his calculating-boy juvenility, to shine in ciphering, he must regard an ante-Christmas session as something awful, particularly as he will assuredly not be backed up in his logic by the great syllogist of Printing-House-Square, faithful at least to the Peelite traditions on pecuniary policy, however gyratory on all others. There is not a man in the ministry whose opinions on banking are valued by the public at three straws. The present Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir CORNWALL LEWIS, looks like a sphynx at all times, and talks hieroglyphics on all things. What would he not do on that most bewildering of all possible subjects, the currency, which the most crystalline rhetoric can't preserve from impenetrable opaqueness? WOOD, now of the Admiralty, and once of the Exchequer himself, can talk and talk well, on pounds, shilliags and pence; but then the memory of his infelicitous budgets invests all he might, could, would or should say, with an air of bizarre solemnity destructive of all deliberate gravity. No one else in the lower house, that is in the Ministry, has the least weight on such a matter, and none in the upper house except LANSDOWNE, whose principal qualification for the business appears to be that he calls gold *gould*, which mystifies his hearers, and causes them to regard him as particularly profound.

Another reason why the Premier would naturally wish to avoid the necessity for talk on his own part and for silence on the part of his colleagues, (whose garrulity is so much more objectionable than their taciturnity,) is the very obvious one of India. It is clear that the less said upon that head the better, in the way of circumstantiality at all events. Hallooing before one is out of the wood is a proverbially perilous indulgence, and the present is an illustration in point. Only yesterday all was exultation about the relief of Lucknow, and the old cuckoo note was raised once more as to there being an end of the rebellion, and all troubles about to subside rapidly, and a paradisical state of things to supervene "from Cape Comorn to the Himalaya," as the gentlemen of the press fond of ventilating their newly-acquired geographical erudition, are now in the habit of saying on all occasions. But, behold, to-day comes there a corrective in the shape of the relievers needing relief; of the besiegers being once more the besieged; of the terrible NENA SAHIB being still a Bengal tiger roaming at large and seeking whom he may devour, with fifty thousand jackalls in his sanguinary train; of HAVELOCK being hemmed in and hemmed round, and not only unable to hold Lucknow, but to leave it, without reinforcements, and not knowing when or where they were to come from in due time, all the road between Lucknow and Cawnpore being in the hands, not of an isolated, but a universal enemy; for, as far as regards Oude at least, the silliness of endeavoring to represent the mutiny as the reverse of a national revolt, is abandoned; the spade is called a spade; and it is admitted that the population of the whole of that Kingdom is, to a man, and to a woman and a child also, dead against us, and what is very much worse, alive, desperate, vivacious, against us. Furthermore, it appears that in our destruction of all the civilians in Delhi—for that we did destroy them, is avowed—we found out the all-pregnant and portentous fact that there *were* Europeans conducting the defence! *Who* they were, is not said, but it is a "singular circumstance," to say the least of it, that to-day's mail brings us news, at this particular time, that the Russian Ambassador at the Court of Persia should urge the Shah to ask for armed intervention in his quarrels, should proffer such intervention, and that the Shah should send a Minister to Tiflis, with instructions to proceed thence to St. Petersburg, we all know to what end, or at least to what beginning. Put that and that together, and the inference is not very difficult to be drawn. Then, again, it seems that the "most profound sensation" has been created in Bombay by the discovery of a most formidable mutinous conspiracy, indicating, beyond all doubt, that the spirit of disaffection is wide-spread and deep-rooted in that Presidency; and the mail abounds in proof of such also being the case in various other far apart places throughout British India, while the mortality in our men, and more especially in officers, who have so heroically and judiciously led them hither, give rise to reflections terrible to think of, exclusive altogether of the monetary considerations connected therewith. Now Parliamentary criticism, carpings, bickerings, and so forth, at such a moment as this while there is at least doubt attached to the full resumption of our sway in the East, would be irritating enough to any Minister, but must be intolerable to Lord PALMERSTON; and if his ingenuity can devise, or his audacity carry through, any pretext for eschewing the nuisance, we may be quite sure he will do it. He may put off the session, suppose he bring it on, for three weeks yet. Then a week for the special business of the Bank would bring us to the threshold of the holidays; and after that, what? Why, perhaps the deluge, and perhaps, also, exhilarating sunshine. One consolation in all our foreshadowed complications is, that the cordiality between LOUIS NAPOLEON and his Lordship appears to grow stronger and stronger; and the belief is that the monetary manifesto of the Emperor and the Bank-relaxing epistle of the Viscount was a well-arranged joint-stock political operation from which each partner expects to derive equal profit; and hitherto at least there has been no loss.

MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN ITEMS.

WORKS OF STRADELLA DISCOVERED.—An important musical discovery, says the Paris *Pays*, has just been made at Venice, in the library of St. Mark. It was generally believed, up to the present time, that there remained nothing of STRADELLA'S compositions but the famous hymn which he was singing in the Sixtine Chapel at the moment when the three assassins dispatched against him by the patricians of Venice were about to murder him. Last Summer, however, two French gentlemen in examining unclassed manuscripts in the library came on a collection of nineteen songs in STRADELLA'S own handwriting. They are love songs which the celebrated musician composed in the palace of Contarini, when he was enamored of the daughter of that patrician, who instigated the other nobles against him. The nineteen pieces are said to be remarkable for their melody and elegance. M. HALEVY, the composer of the Juive, has consented to write for them a piano-forte accompaniment, in order to render them accessible not only to musicians, but to simple amateurs.

THE RUMORED TREATY BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND AUSTRIA.—We mentioned in a late issue that England was reported to have entered into a treaty with Austria, promising her assistance in case of an outbreak in Italy. This rumor has been emphatically contradicted by Lord CLARENDON. It seems that the Piedmontese Government, deeply moved by so strange a report, applied to the Foreign Secretary on the subject, and received the most satisfactory reply. The noble Lord is said to have added that he did not wish to exculpate himself from such a charge through his Legations, because that would be as though an honest and honorable person should defend himself from the accusation of theft.

THE HARVEST IN EGYPT.—The waters of the Nile, says a letter from Cairo in the *Annales du Commerce Exterieur*, this year attained, for a fortnight only, the height necessary for the inundation of the land, and the consequence is that large portions were not watered. On the other hand, the accounts which have been received from Upper and Lower Egypt on the state of the inundations are satisfactory. In Central Egypt and particularly in the district of Cairo, fears are entertained for the crops; but many of the farmers hope that as the river is very uncertain in its movements, it may rise still more. The crop of maize is secure from all danger.

GUNPOWDER ACCIDENT IN SPAIN.—A sad accident is related in the Madrid papers. The notable inhabitants of Olaveaga assembled in the evening of the 1st inst., according to their custom, in a sort of club-house, to play at billiards and read the newspapers. All at once a frightful explosion took place, and the whole house and all the people in it were blown up! Twelve persons were injured or burned more or less severely, and four were killed. It turned out that a quantity of gunpowder had been left in a room, and that one of the visitors had thrown on it the remains of a lighted cigar.

MISERIES OF A MILLIONAIRE.—There is a curious story about the late Mr. MORRISON, who has recently died worth four millions of money. It is said that during the last two years of his life he was the victim of a singular mental hallucination, imagining that he was in the utmost poverty, and that but by daily labor could he get daily bread. His friends accordingly used to place a spade in his hands, and sent him to work for a short time in the garden, paying him weekly wages of a few shillings, and in this way alone would he be quieted.

The Paris *Pays* reproduces, on the authority of information from London, a statement which has already been made here, but which still awaits confirmation—namely, that the Chinese Government officially declared war against England on the 12th of September.

Fashionable Movements and Personalities of Washington Life.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Nov. 21, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

"When the wild-geese southward fly," the residents at this skeleton metropolis begin to "make ready" for the Congressional army, with its hordes of camp-followers. The hotels are covered with dirt-concealing coats of wall-paper and white paint; families migrate into garrets and basements, that they may have "eligible apartments to be let;" French hair-dressers and Hibernian waiters congregate from the Springs and beaches where they have "passed the Summer," and even that "noble army of martyrs," the artists, begin to prepare canvas channels in the hope of diverting into their *ateliers* some rills from the streams of gold which are soon to flow from the coffers of the Sergeant-at-arms.

Pennsylvania-avenue is the thermometer which shows the quantity of visitors, and the mercurial throng has steadily gone up in numbers during the past week. Strange to say, those Congressmen who live at the greatest distance are the first to arrive. The wiry, martial-looking STEVENS has "come in" from Washington Territory; General LANE is here from Oregon, expecting a speedy transition from the House to the Senate; the entire California delegation is ready for service, and Dr. BERNHISEL is not far off, although he has kept very quiet since his constituents have declared war against "the Gentiles," knowing, perhaps, that General CASS recommends locking him up as a "hostage."

Never have the metropolitan dry goods stores laid in such stocks of finery—never have there been so many invoices of *bijouterie* and *articles de luxe* brought here for sale. Ambitious new stores, with plate glass fronts, are seen all along Pennsylvania-avenue, and between them are tribes of the children of Israel, standing like wild beasts in ambush behind draperies of ready-made clothing, ready to spring upon any seedy-looking passer-by who may have money to invest in habiliments. Even the "sportsmen" are prepared for action, standing before their well-known dens, like so many spiders waiting for flies—*greenheads*—to "come into their parlors," over the doors of which might be inscribed DANTE'S motto: "*Lasciate ogni speranza voi clientrate.*"

The fashionable festivities of the season have been inaugurated by the *début* of pretty JULIANA MAY, a neice of the universally-respected Mr. GALES, of the *Intelligencer*, by the marriage of MALCOM SEATON, Esq., a son of Mr. SEATON, of the same excellent journal; by the concerts of the FREZZOLINI and the STRAKOSCH, with the THALBERG accompaniment; by a delightful party given by the lady of Mr. Secretary THOMPSON, of the Department of the Interior, to introduce a young and fair Mississippi belle into metropolitan society—and, crowning all, like the conclusion of a *feu d'artifice*, by a grand musical entertainment, given by Lord and Lady NAPIER, in honor of Sir WM. GORE OUSELEY, who will remain here some time, *en route* for Central America.

This *Soirée Musicale* is the first of a series of entertainments to be given this Winter at the British Legation, which is the mansion on H-street, between Seventeenth and Eighteenth, well known to New-Yorkers as the residence of Hon. HAMILTON FISH, when he was Senator. It has, however, been greatly enlarged and improved during the past Summer, and on Friday evening guests were ushered into a spacious new ball-room, elegantly furnished, and blazing with lights. Chairs were arranged facing a grand piano at one end of the room, which THALBERG fingered with masterly skill, while the FREZZOLINI, covered with jewels sang her choicest *morceaux*. PATTI STRAKOSCH also contributed to the musical pleasures of the evening, for which the artists were so liberally paid that they should not avail themselves of it as a basis for puffs.

Sir WILLIAM GORE OUSELEY was, of course, the lion of the evening, and good-looking representative of the British Lion he was, wearing the brilliant star of Civil Knight Commander of the Bath. A few of the guests were his acquaintances when he was here nearly thirty years ago, and won the affections of the present Lady OUSELEY—then Miss VAN NESS, who was residing with her uncle at the Van Ness Mansion, that delightful *rus in urbe*. The young diplomatist, on his return to Great Britain in 1830, gave evidence of his appreciation of our country and its people, by publishing a work refuting the absurd slanders of Captain BASIL HALL and other predjudiced tourists, entitled *Remarks on the Statistics and Political Institutions of the United States*. With such antecedents, and his long experience in South American diplomacy, joined to great suavity of manner, Sir WILLIAM is the very man to settle the Central American imbroglio. He is now at Willard's, but intends taking private quarters, when he will return to your city for lady and Miss OUSELEY.

The Count DE SARTIGES and M. DE STOECKEL, who have also wedded American ladies, were among the diplomatic *corps* present. I also noticed M. HULSEMANN, (immortalized by Mr. WEBSTER,) and the new Secretary of the Russian Legation, WALDEMAR DE BODISCO, a nephew of the regretted old Baron. The Cabinet was represented by Secretaries COBB and THOMPSON, with Assistant-Secretaries APPLETON and CLAYTON. Conspicuous among the naval men was Lieut. "Harry Gringo" WISE, and his lady, *née* EVERETT. Mayor MAGRUDER and his lady, W. W. CORCORAN and his accomplished daughter, J. G. Census KENNEDY, and other Washingtonians, were among the guests, while from distant Georgetown came the artist-author LANMAN, with Judge DUNLOP and his lovely daughter. Every one appeared to enjoy the music, and all were delighted with their accomplished hostess, who with rare art grouped congenial persons, chatting with her guests in turn with bewitching versatility.

Ices and refreshments were handed around during the evening, and the concert was followed by a sumptuous supper, which was the more enjoyed as the rabble of under-clerks, lobby-members and press-Hessians had not succeeded in intruding, to make their usual ferocious onslaught on the tables. It was the most *recherché* entertainment, in every sense, which has been given in Washington for years.

ENOCH EASEL.

P. S.—Here, where my fair readers will look first, let me say that cards are out for a wedding reception on Wednesday, at the house of Mr. HODGE, who was in the Treasury Department under the last Whig Administration. The bridegroom will be Commander ROGERS, U. S. N.

THE LAST OF THE BOSWELLS.—The last male descendant of BOSWELL, the friend and biographer of JOHNSON, has just departed this life, and the name and title of BOSWELL has become extinct through the death of Sir JAMES BOSWELL, of Auchinlech-house, county of Argyll, which happened on the 4th instant, in his 51st year. The famous BOSWELL, left, by his wife, the daughter of his uncle, Mr. A. MONTGOMERIE, of Lanishaw, North Britain, besides two daughters, an only son, ALEXANDER, who was created a baronet in 1821, at the coronation of King GEORGE IV., but lost his life in a duel in the following year. His only son was the baronet so recently deceased; two daughters, we believe, survive to lament their parent's loss, and to carry the name of BOSWELL into other families.

LIBERTY IN SWEDEN.—During one of the discussions in the Swedish Diet on the royal propositions relative to religious liberty, M. DE KOCK, the Chanceller of Justice, said that, if the proposition were not voted, the tribunal would be compelled to pass sentence on seven Swedish women, accused of the crime of having, three years ago, quitted the Evangelical Church and embraced the Roman Catholic faith. They would, added the Minister, be necessarily condemned to exile. This argument, however, as is proved by the result, had no influence on the decision of the State.

The Lecompton "Convention"—Shall it be Submitted?—"Popular Sovereignty"—Shall it be Carried Out?

LOUISVILLE, (Ky.,) Monday, Nov. 23, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: The unique aspect of affairs in Kansas, as presented by the singular action of the Lecompton "Convention," is certainly calculated to draw public attention again to that quarter, and to cause a lively and protracted discussion in Congress. Various questions that will come up concerning that action and its consequences, must suggest themselves to every mind, and some of them are already foreshadowed and discussed by the Press. However much we may regret the continuance of debate on "the vexed question" in its divers aspects and bearings, yet I apprehend it will continue until Kansas matters shall be adjusted on a permanent basis applicable to all like cases.

Referring to the late frauds and to the strange attempt of a meagre minority, by means of an irregular and unauthorized "Constitutional Convention," to foist and palm a so-called Constitution and State Government upon the people of Kansas as the exponent of their will, to be immediately accepted as such by Congress,—the Louisville *Democrat* of the 20th and 21st inst., (the reputed organ of the Kentucky Democracy,) says:

> "*It is the duty of the Democratic Party to settle the affairs of Kansas by the straightforward policy they have laid down and pledged themselves to. The people of Kansas are to fix their own institutions; and are to have a fair opportunity to do it.* * * It is unbecoming a great party to swerve from principle from favor or resentment toward any party. *It were infinitely better for the South to lose a dozen such States as Kansas than to allow even a suspicion that she had countenanced any fraud or juggling for her benefit.* * * *We are of opinion that the refusal to submit the Constitution entire to the popular vote will be fatal to its acceptance by Congress.* * * Kansas is not a State yet, and there is no sovereignty about the Convention. But if there was, *the people are to settle the institutions of Kansas; not the people by a fiction of law, but the real people.* * * *The Constitution is not submitted to the people, and no reason can be given for the omission except the apprehension that it might be voted down. Will the other States run the risk of dragging a State into the Union that does not wish to come in on the conditions proposed? They cannot do it: and we may safely predict they will not do it.*"

Well, I trust the editor's prediction will be verified—but we may look for quite a contest before his sensible Democratic views will be adopted. Let us glance at some of the questions likely to be mooted.

The points of dispute between Northern Democrats, moderate Southern Democrats and Republicans on the one side, and the ultra Southern Democrats and their coadjutors on the other, will, I conceive, in effect be these: Which principle shall prevail in the organization and admission of new States—the generally accepted popular-sovereignty principle of the Nebraska bill? or the Slavery-protecting and Slavery-extending principle of the "Dred Scott Decision," as that "decision" is seemingly understood by Southern extremists and their Lecompton confederates? Shall the will of the Slave interest, in or outside of a Territory, adopt measures for the establishment or security of slave labor there, without regard to the known wishes of a majority of its citizens? Is Slavery to be extended indefinitely or in any degree in the public domain, and the States carved thereout, without respect to the will of the people of the United States, or to the interests and wishes of the people of the Territories? Are the "Democratic" principles of "Popular Sovereignty," "State Sovereignty" and "State Rights," as they have been generally understood and accepted, to be overridden and crushed down, in order to quiet the fears of a handful of slaveholders in and on the border of Kansas, lest their hitherto peculiar property should not hereafter be treated in accordance with Judge DANIEL'S dictum as "property in the strictest sense of the term?" Is the will of one slaveholder to be law over and above the will of a thousand non-slaveholders? Is compliance with the "Dred Scott Decision" of extreme Southrons to be the condition of admission of every new State? Is the protection and perpetuation of slave-labor there, to any extent it may please the slave interest, to be made the *sine qua non* of its reception? Is such an understanding of "the true interest and meaning" of the Nebraska Bill to supplant the more general understanding of that measure? Will the people of the North submit to so monstrous a perversion of that so-called finality of finalities, which they assented to '56? Are "the provisions of the Constitution," as applied to the Territories of the United States, nothing more than guarantees of the universal spread and security of the institution of African Slavery? Was this Confederacy of ours formed for the extension of slave representation in every or any new State, in spite of the will of the people thereof? Certainly not. And neither North nor South, Northerners nor conservative Southerners can consent to the attempt to engraft a new principle upon the Constitution in conflict with all the rest. The "Dred Scott Decision," Gov. WALKER has repeatedly proclaimed, recognizes the sovereignty in this matter of the people of every incipient State in their preparatory steps for admission.

The opponents of this broad, national ground insist that they are not sovereign in this regard; that property in African flesh is specifically recognized and specially guarded by the Constitution, and so decided to be by the Supreme Court; that, in the words of Judge DANIEL, it is a "direct obligation both on the States and the Federal Government to protect and enforce the property of the master in his slave;" and that therefore Congress is bound to see to it that the people of every new State provide in their fundamental law for the perfect security of slave property there, to any amount and extent and for any indefinite period it may please the master to prescribe; or else to keep them in a Territorial condition, in order to "enforce" that protection by the direct application of the Federal arm.

But the truth is, I think, whatever to the contrary ingenuity or desperate partisanship may try to deduce from garbled extracts of Judge DANIEL'S or any other's opinion or *obiter dictum*,—that the concurrent judgment of the Court in the Dred Scott case (if they concurred on any point) was that Congress has nothing to do with the Slavery question in the organization and admission of new States; that the disposal of that matter belongs then solely to the people there; that the people of every new State have a right to come in, as Judge CATRON says, "with or without Slavery," as they see fit to prescribe in the constitution of their adoption; that any restriction by Congress of their discretion herein would be incompatible with their entrance into the Union as a sovereign and equal State under the Constitution of the United States; that the successful maintenance of the claim to restrict the operation of the popular will for or against the admission or protection of Slavery to any extent in the future State, would, to use the words of Judge CAMPBELL, "alter the basis of the Constitution" and introduce "new States" as "members of a Union defined in part by the Constitution and in part by Congress," instead of "this Union," "the Union of States," as Judge TANEY describes them, "sovereign and independent within their own limits in their internal and domestic concerns."

This equality of sovereign power, according to Chief Justice TANEY, is the principle upon which all the States rest, "and upon which alone they continue to exist." Now shall the "Dred Scott decision," in its application to incipient States, be so construed as to strike out that principle, the very foundation of our State Governments and our Federal Union? Shall this great confederate system of Governments totter to its fall, all and singular, in order to serve the interests, real or imaginary, of any class or section? Shall we no longer continue a Nation, the *E Pluribus Unum* of our fathers, because forsooth a few desperate politicians, in order to construe and use the Constitution to suit themselves, would, in effect, charge the members of the Supreme Court with stultifying themselves and giving the lie to their cardinal point of concurrence, "the equality of the Sovereign States?" No, no, it cannot, shall not be. The Slavery question, in every case, must be settled (if settled at all under the present Administration) by the paramount doctrine of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case, and the identical principle of the adjustment measures of 1850 and 1854.

But we shall hear this question of the extent of popular sovereignty in the incipient State argued still further, and perhaps in this wise: Shall an individual's right of "property" be set up above the right of the people in their corporate capacity to define and fix what shall be property? Has not a State, in the exercise of its "great and comprehensive police power," for the public welfare, the right to regulate or prohibit the sale and use of divers kinds of property, and to declare what shall and what shall not be property in the eye of the law? Has it not been so decided repeatedly by the Supreme Court? Is the "right of property in slaves" under such peculiar sanctions—does it stand on such high ground that it is above the reach of State enactments and "before and higher than any Constitutional sanction?" Is it a law unto itself, even "higher" than the Constitution of the United States? If it is, what is there to prevent its indefinite expansion and increase at the will of those interested? If it is not, why may not the people of an incipient State, in their discretion, refuse to recognize at all property in slaves in the Constitution of their adoption, and provide therein for their speedy removal on the penalty of immediate forfeiture and emancipation? Is not such property held in a Territory with the understanding that its tenure will be subject to the will of the people, as pre-cribed in their Constitution? Is it not violation of good faith or equity, or previous contract between the citizen and his government, for the people in their organic instrument to abolish prospectively or immediately the existence of slave property there, where it had been carried and held only on the implied agreement of its complete subjection to the final operation of the popular will?

Though it be politic and expedient to allow no interference with "the right of property in slaves *now* in Kansas," can or ought it to be demanded as a matter of right, without the express and direct consent of its citizens? Is their will not be consulted at all on this or any other points save one—the further increase of the importation? Will Jacksonian Democrats allow a "handful of voters," (as the Chicago *Times* calls them,) through a "handful of men" dubbed in "Convention" thus to distrust and set aside the will of the majority? Will they allow the "Constitution" of such a "handful," in a measure sanctioning Slavery and containing various other features obnoxious to the popular will—will they allow such an instrument of fundamental law to be forced upon an insulted and indignant people? Is this the latest, most approved, and the stereotyped edition of "popular sovereignty?" Can the Washington *Union* really believe "The question settled and the problem solved" by such a dodge and cheat and contemptuous disregard of the popular will? Is it not in this respect far worse than the "Topeka swindle?" Can it be that it is *already* "*settled*," (to use the apt statement of the Louisville *Democrat*,) *that* "*a Constitution shall be received by Congress that has not been submitted to the people who are to live under it, for fear they should reject it?*" That *a State shall be* "*dragged into the Union, which does not wish to come in on the terms proposed?*" If no more straightforward course than this can be devised by the national organ of the Democratic Party for the settlement of "the vexed question"—if this is carrying out their pledge to let the people of Kansas "fix their own institutions"—if the Administration can vouchsafe no more "dignified and conscientious policy" than this, in illustration of the efficacy of "the principle of the great act" of 1854, the sooner that act is repealed or new hands are placed in power, the better, in my opinion, for the welfare and peace of the country.

The fact is, the faction who got up this "Constitution" dare not submit it entire to the popular vote; and they have done all they could to fasten Slavery as an institution upon the soil of Kansas, by a contrivance which will be sure to keep away from the polls on the 21st of December those generally who have any self-respect. Of course most of those who will demean themselves then to vote, will go further and swallow the whole instrument Slavery-extension clause and all, just as it came from the cunning hands of its illustrious framers. It cannot be the Democracy at Washington will countenance such proceedings. It cannot be they will suffer their reiterated pledges to settlers of Kansas to be thus spit upon and discarded by a reckless minority.

Let this scheme to thwart and defraud the popular will be cut short—let this bantling of our unauthorized "Convention" be cast out—let the issue in Congress now be, as the Albany *Argus* suggests, "Not on *admission*, but on *submission*,"—let a regular Convention be authorized—let the new Legislature of Kansas provide for the early election and meeting of that Convention,—and let its production *in toto* be submitted to "the real people," and if adopted by them, be accepted forthwith by Congress.

At all events, the Democracy's pledges to let "the people of Kansas have a Constitution to suit themselves" must be carried out in some other way than that prescribed by the Lecompton "Convention," or else we may well fear that the Washington *Union* is grossly blind, or grossly attempting to blind others, whom it asserts, as it does on the 18th, that "the dread point of danger is passed, and all serious trouble about Kansas over and gone."

With great regard, yours truly,

A KENTUCKY SUBSCRIBER.

A "Free-Love" Development.

The efforts of the "passional attraction" sophistry are remarkably exhibited in the case of Mrs. LEWIS, one of the Free-Lovers whose colony at Berlin, near Sandusky, Ohio, was broken up a fortnight since by the Police. Dr. HARLOW LEWIS, the husband of the woman, has sued for a divorce, on a charge of adultery with one TYLER. The history of the case is given by the Sandusky *Register*:

"Dr. HARLOW LEWIS, the husband of Mrs. LEWIS, was put upon the stand, and testified to the intimacy between his wife and TYLER. He stated that TYLER had made his (LEWIS') house his home since last Spring; that he had been sick there, and had received from Mrs. LEWIS attentions that no woman could, with propriety, render to any man but her husband; that TYLER had gradually gained more and more ascendancy over her; that they (TYLER and Mrs. LEWIS) had traveled abroad together; came together to Berlin to attend the 'Free Lover's Convention,' in September last; returned home to Skaneateles together, informed him (LEWIS) that they had purchased the 'Davis House' at Berlin, for the purpose of converting it into a water-cure, and asked him to raise a portion of the means to pay for it; told him it would be a very profitable business, and the best investment that he could make; that he yielded to their importunities, and furnished three hundred dollars; that with this money his wife and TYLER came to Berlin, he promising to dispose of his remaining property, and follow them with more means for investment; that he did come to Berlin in a few weeks afterwards, and found the property he had hoped to purchase a 'Free Love Hotel,' instead of a water-cure, and also saw things which induced him to suspect his wife to be living in an adulterous manner with TYLER; that he wished her to return and live with him, which she refused to do, etc., etc. LEWIS was closely cross-examined by counsel, and much confused, so that he made contradictory statements on minor points, the main thread of his narrative, however, remaining unbroken by contradiction. He looks, acts and talks like a man upon whom a heavy burden has fallen; is absent-minded, forgetting things around him, hesitating before replying to questions, giving the same answer to different questions, etc."

COLONEL BENTON ON THE FINANCIAL CRISIS.

WASHINGTON, C-street, Sunday, Nov. 15, 1857.

To the Editors of the National Intelligencer:

GENTLEMEN: Many papers desirous of the establishment of a National Bank, are quoting what General JACKSON said in favor of such an institution at the beginning of his Presidency. I have to remind all such papers that what was so said was said before General JACKSON saw a prospect of restoring the currency of the Constitution, and that after he saw a prospect, he said nothing more in favor of banks, National or State, but the contrary, and labored during the remainder of his public life to restore and preserve the hard money currency, which the founders of our Government had secured (as they believed) for us. The plan of that restoration and preservation consisted of five parts, namely: 1. To revive the gold currency by correcting the erroneous standard of 1791. 2. To create a demand for hard money by making it the exclusive currency of the Federal Treasury. 3. To make sure of this hard money by keeping it in its own treasures. 4. To suppress all paper currency under twenty dollars by a stamp duty. 5. To wind up all defaulting banks by a bankrupt law against delinquents.

The first three of these five parts were accomplished, and to these we are indebted for twenty years exemption—from 1837 to 1857—from Bank suspensions and depreciated currency; also for carrying the country through a foreign war—the Mexican—without paper money, and with the public securities above par; also, for having in the country at this time full fifteen times as much hard money as we had in the time of the late Bank of the United States; and we are indebted to the wants of the two latter parts of the plan for what we now see: nearly two thousand banks in the country, a great part of them frauds from the beginning, and the bad governing the good; a general suspension in a season of peace and prosperity; people forced to use depreciated paper when there is more hard money in the country than its business could employ; men and women begging for work and unable to obtain it, when the country needs all the work they can do, and has the means to pay for it; families crying for bread when a bountiful Providence has given the most exuberant crops that ever were seen; the business of twenty-five millions of people deranged, disordered and thrown out of joint; and all this the work of the base part of the banks, falling down of themselves for want of foundations, and dragging the solid ones after them. For it is in this case of bank suspensions as it is with a ship sinking at sea, where those who cannot swim drag down those who can. A stamp duty on their notes, and a bankrupt process against themselves, would have saved the country from the calamities it now endures; for many of the base order of banks would have been unable to "make currency" for want of money to pay for stamps on their notes, and others would have been proper subjects for the bankrupt process in the first few days of their existence.

The restoration of the gold currency was effected under General JACKSON'S Administration; the establishment of the hard money currency of the Federal Government, and the keeping of its own money in its own treasuries was accomplished under Mr. VAN BUREN, both of which Presidents took the full responsibility of recommending these three measures, and also the two others, the two for the imposition of a stamp duty on all paper money under $20, and for a bankrupt act against defaulting banks. Bills were repeatedly brought into Congress for both purposes, but were always defeated by the defection of the paper-money wing of the Democratic Party.

The most plausible of the open objections made against the stamp duty was in the expense, and the extensive machinery for its collection. That was answered by providing a cheap and simple process for both purposes—a clerk in the Treasury Department for a superintendent of the business, and the clerks of the Federal Courts to deliver out the stamps which they received from the Treasury. The amount of the duty, and whether it should apply to all notes or only to those intended to be suppressed, were questions on which there was room for some diversity of opinion. The predominant opinion was that there should be duty upon all notes issued as a currency, (for what more fit to be taxed than the moneyed power?) the duty being the same on all notes, and such as the large ones could easily carry and the small ones not. The amount of the duty was held necessary to be large—far greater than in Great Britain; for there no note is reissued; no one goes out of the bank a second time, so that the duty in England is paid every time the bank puts out a note. Not so in the United States. Here a note is reissued until it is worn out; until it has become too ragged to hold together, or too filthy to be handled, or too defaced to be deciphered. A small duty is, therefore, sufficient in Great Britain; it would require a very heavy one to be its equivalent in the United States. Among the penalties for violating the act either by issuing, receiving or passing the unstamped paper should be a disqualification to retain or receive a federal appointment; for the pursuit of office is so general at this time in our country, and so ardent, that, in arraying a class so large, so influential and active against the unstamped notes, their circulation would be effectually checkmated.

The paper-money wing of the Democracy was still more against the bankrupt act, against bankrupt banks than against the stamp-tax on notes; and, acting with the habitual opponents of the party to which they professed to belong, easily defeated all the bills. The open objection came from the lawyers, with their professional idea, drawn chiefly from British statutes, that merchants and traders were the proper subjects of the bankrupt law, although every late British statute on the subject includes banks, (the Bank of England excepted;) and in a single season of suspension (that of 1813-14-15) ninety-two of these banks had been subjected to commissions of bankruptcy. But this remedy was not of English, but of Roman origin, as its name would show, ("*bancus*" and "*ruptus*;") and bankers were the original objects of the law, as the same name also shows. "Broken Bench" is the English of the Latin name, and was so called because the bankers (money-changers at that time, as now in the East) had their benches in public places, on which they sat and did business; and, when any one became delinquent or criminal, he was driven away, and his bench was broken. And thus, in its origin, bankruptcy was a process against banks and bankers, and still is in Great Britain, and hence retains its original name of Broken Bench—the bench so broken being the sign and warning to the public that the banker himself was insolvent, and deprived of his place of doing business.

Banking in the United States is the most unrestrained and unsafe that there is in the world; and unsafe even for solid and well-conducted banks, there being enough of the unsolid and badly conducted to fall down of themselves every few years, and to drag down the rest with them. The laws put few restraints or penalties upon them; and these restraints and penalties are regularly repealed just as often as the community needs the benefit of them. It is by name in some places, and by fact in others, a system of "free banking," which the hard-money Democracy was accustomed to call "free swindling." Anybody becomes banker that pleases, and issues small notes and sends them off to a distance, to be circulated, and lost, and to sink upon the hands of the laboring people.* A favorite plan is to issue notes at one place, payable at another far off, out of the way, and difficult to be got at, so as to compel the holder to submit to a shave. That mode of doing business was invented by a Scotchman, of Aberdeen, in 1806; but he was in Great Britain, not in the United States, and the British Ministry and the British Parliament immediately took cognizance of the inventor and his imitators, and placed them all in the category of swindlers, and so put an end to their operations. No stamp duty, no bankrupt act, and no requisition to keep any proportionate amount of hard money on hand, completes the license and unbounded freedom, and the perfect title to periodical explosions, which belong to American banking.

This last requisition, that of keeping on hand an amount of hard money proportionate to their liabilities, seems to be unknown (even in name) in the United States; yet that requisite is a legal and fundamental condition of the Bank of England; and the proportion of one-third in gold of the total amount of its liabilities in circulation and deposits is the rate enforced; and below that proportion the Bank of England does not deem itself safe. Thus swore Mr. HORSLEY PALMER, Governor of the Bank of England, before Lord ALTHORPE's Committee, in 1832: "The average proportion, as already observed, of coin and bullion which the Bank deems it prudent to keep on hand, is at the rate of a third of the total amount of all her liabilities, including deposits as well as issues." And thus swore Mr. GEORGE WARD NORMAN, a director of the Bank: "For a full state of the circulation and deposits, say 21,000,000 of notes and 6,000,000 of deposits, making, in the whole, 27,000,000 of liabilities, the proper sum in coin and bullion for the Bank to retain is 9,000,000." And to the same effect swore other directors. But in Great Britain it is not sufficient that this proportion of one-third is required to be on hand, but it must be shown, and that continually, that it is there.[‡] This is accomplished by the publication of the quarterly weekly average of the liabilities and assets of the Bank, from which the public can always see when the Bank has crossed the line of safety. How different this from banking in the United States, where no proportionable rate of specie to the liabilities is even prescribed; and where five, ten, fifty, a hundred paper dollars for one hard one in the vault is frequently issued.

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* The American lawyer seldom looks beyond the statute of ELIZABETH, which was the first to confine the bankrupt process to merchants and traders; if they would look a little further back—look into the reign of that Queen's father—they would find a statute sufficiently comprehensive to include others besides merchants and traders; and the preamble to which is an accurate description of many of those who in our country, and at this day, follow the pursuit of issuing "currency" for the American people. That preamble says:

"Whereas, divers and sundry persons craftily obtained into their hands great substance of other men's goods, do suddenly flee to parts unknown, or keep their houses, not minding to pay or restore to any of their creditors their debts and duties, but at their own wills and own pleasures consume the substance obtained by credit of other men for their own adornment and dainty living, against all reason, equity and good conscience."—[*Anno 34, Henry VIII.*

But one thing was wanting to complete the titles of our banking system to utter unworthiness, and that one thing has been discovered—it is dispensation of the specie basis! Throughout the world, so far as paper money is known, a specie basis is deemed necessary to an institution which issues promises to pay specie. Not so in the United States. Paper upon paper has become the vogue with us. Stocks, and the notes of other banks, are the "*sandy*" foundation upon which a large proportion of our banks are built.

I do not expatiate upon the evils of small paper money; they are palpable to every observer, and only require enumeration: 1. It drives away all hard money of equal denominations; for, in a competition between two currencies, the meanest is always the conqueror, and chases the other out of the field. 2. It is the great source of the crime of counterfeiting; for the mass of counterfeits consist of small notes. 3. It demoralizes the community, for people, not being willing to lose a note for which they have given value, instead of burning it when rejected by a knowing one as counterfeit, put it back to the pocket, and offer it again to an ignorant person, who receives it, and goes through the same process when rejected in his hands. 4. Small notes make the panics and bring on the runs which break down good banks; for these small notes, being in the hands of the masses, when they get alarmed they assemble by thousands at the doors of the institution which issued the notes, demand the money, break the banks, and propagate the alarm which themselves feel until it becomes general; for nothing is more contagious than a moneyed panic, nor anything more unmanageable. 5. It pillages the poor and the ignorant; for every bank note, every one that is counterfeit, or on a broken bank, or on a bank that never existed, although it will run for awhile, must stop somewhere; and when it does, is sure to stop in the hands of the poor and uninformed, upon that class least able to bear the loss, who have no advantage from banks while in operation, and who bear the loss when stopped. 6. It excites to swindling; for knaves, with nothing but brass for their capital, and that in their faces instead of their coffers, are induced to set up manufactories of small paper, to be sent abroad and sunk upon thousands of those among whom it is scattered; all that is so sunk being cheap gains to the manufacturer. 7. It induces and even compels people to be wasteful of their money; for such is the natural, honest, and just contempt and distrust of small notes that he or she that receives one hurries off to lay it out for something not needed; while a piece of gold of the same amount would be valued and cherished, and laid by and kept and added to, until enough accumulated to make a purchase of something needed and useful. 8. It subjects the payer to be cheated or worsted in change; for, giving paper in payment, he must receive the change in other paper; and for that purpose the meanest, most ragged, dirty and worthless will always be picked out and shoved upon him. In short, such are the evils, the crimes, the demoralization and cheating of small paper money, that all nations, except the United States, place it in the category of a criminal agent, and suppress it accordingly.

Twenty odd years ago, when we were laboring to restore the constitutional currency to the Government and the people, the ready objection, repeated by all the friends of paper money, was, that there was not gold and silver in the world to carry on the business of the United States; and the ready answer to that objection was, that there was precisely enough, and that exactly enough would come to the United States if we would only create a demand for it by correcting the gold standard, make it the Government currency, and suppressing small paper. Only a part of these things have been done, and there have flowed into the United States, or have been obtained from our own mines, about four or five times as much gold as the business of the United States could employ. The supply has been nearly a thousand millions of dollars, and the business of the United States would only employ about two hundred millions. This is not guess work, but bottomed upon authentic data; for the statistics of political economy show that nations can only use certain amounts of money, some more, or some less, according to their pursuits. Thus, a highly manufacturing country, where the employer needs money incessantly to carry on his business in the purchase of raw materials, and the payment of operatives, and in the construction or repair of buildings and machinery, and where the operatives themselves need money daily for the support of their families, the quantity of money required is far greater than in an agricultural and planting country, where the farmer raises his own supplies, and has his crops and produce to pay large demands. And, therefore, England, the foremost manufacturing country, requires the greatest amount of money; and has it, *to wit*, about eleven dollars a head; and Russia so largely agricultural, requires the least amount of money, and can employ but about four dollars a head. So the United States, in small part manufacturing and largely agricultural and planting, would find her maximum demand for money somewhere half way between the two—say, eight dollars a head; which, at the present amount of the white population, (say twenty-five millions,) would give two hundred millions as the national demand; always remembering that the great payments are made with crops and bills of exchange founded on the proceeds of industry. And thus it becomes a proposition demonstrated that the United States, since the correction of the gold standard twenty-three years ago, have received a supply of gold to four or five times the amount which the business operations of the people could employ. Of that amount the leading banks estimated two hundred and ninety millions to be remaining in the country at the commencement of the present panic; and since that time more than twelve millions have arrived, and very little gone out; so that three hundred millions would be the present estimate of the amount of gold and silver in the country—being one hundred millions more than the business of the country would employ. Three hundred millions is exactly fifteen times as much as the United States possessed in the time of the late Bank of the United States. Twenty millions was the whole amount at that time, and that all in silver—not a particle of gold being then in circulation. And it is exactly thirty times as much as the whole Union possessed at the time of the termination of the first National Bank—the whole supply being then but ten millions, and that all silver.

Under these circumstances, ($300,000,000 of gold in the country, peace and prosperity throughout Europe and America, great crops and good health,) there was nothing in the state of the country to justify the suspension, nor anything to justify its continuance. The only solution of such a catastrophe is the obvious one, to wit: the failure of bad banks and the consequent run which their failure made upon the good ones. The insolvent pulled down their solvent; and the Legislatures of several States have put all on an equality; but the solvent should repulse the association. The living body should not be tied to the dead one. The solvent should recommence their payments, and make visible the broad line between the sound and the rotten, which the Legislatures have covered up; and public sentiment would then soon dispose of the latter in spite of legislative indulgence.

The solvent banks can and will resume, and that will satisfy those who do not look beyond the evil of the day; but to those who look ahead and see new evils in the perspective, and to the legislative power whose duty it is to provide against evils before they happen, something more will be seen to be necessary. A recurrence of such calamities, in the view of all such, should be guarded against, and that can effectually be done by two acts of Federal legislation—a stamp duty on paper currency, and a bankrupt law against bankrupt banks.

There is not a monarch in Europe who would treat his subjects, or suffer them to be treated, as the people of the United States are treated by the base part of their own banks, and the indulgent Legislatures which legalize their violations of law, promises and contracts. The issue of currency and its regulation is an attribute of sovereignty, and everywhere is exercised by the sovereign power, except in the United States. Here, also, it was intended to be an attribute of sovereignty, and was placed in the hands of Congress, and limited to the issue of gold and silver, and the regulation of its value. For our present Government was formed by hard-money men, who had seen and felt the disastrous and demoralizing effect of paper money, and were anxious to save their posterity from such calamities as they had suffered. They did their part to save us. Shall we be false to ourselves and to them? Respectfully,

THOMAS H. BENTON.

[†] A specimen of modern banking in the United States is seen in one of the latest of these institutions, duly chartered to issue "currency"—the "Granite Bank of Voluntown," Connecticut; whereof the Hartford (Connecticut) *Times* gives this brief, and no doubt veracious, account:

> The charter was passed, and for four or five months it was not heard of again. But suddenly, on or about the first of November instant, the bills of the Granite Bank of Voluntown appeared in the market. The Bank Commissioners were in this city at the time, and though having their hands full of business in various parts of the State they repaired at once to Voluntown. There a very rich scene was opened to them. They found, we understand, the following state of affairs:
>
> "The managers of the Bank, on or about the 1st inst., procured (*i. e.* borrowed for the occasion) a package of bills or a package of something which they called $30,000. This was the paid in capital of the Bank and upon this they commenced business, though on Saturday last they sent this same package back to New-York, as they claim, to procure specie for it.
>
> They had issued $17,000 in bills, and had circulated them in various parts of the country.
>
> Five thousand dollars in bills were taken by a man who was to circulate them in Ohio. This man left a receipt for them, and verbally promised to send on a note when he arrived in Ohio.
>
> The assets were between three and four hundred dollars in coin, one dollar bill on the Windham County Bank, and a second-hand iron safe, not yet paid for. Also, the receipt of the Ohio man for $5,000 in the Granite bills."

This is a sample of a recent chartered bank in one of the oldest States. Here is another recent sample from one of the youngest Territories;

> "The Legislature of the Territory of Kansas, at its last Winter session (1856-57) chartered a number of banks to issue currency, one of which, at Lecompton, was required to have $50,000 in specie, to be counted and certified by the Governor before it could begin work. In the Convention, while providing for a new bank of three millions, the fact came out in debate that the Lecompton bank, without a dollar in hard money, obtained its certificate from the Governor this Summer past in this wise. It borrowed $2,000, and putting $1,000 into two bags, and while the Governor counted one bag at a time, the other was carried out and brought back again; and this was done until $50,000 were counted, and the certificate obtained."

Every three months you may see in the leading London newspapers a notice in about these words:

Quarterly average of the weekly liabilities and assets of the Bank of England, from the 12th day of December, 1847 to the 6th of March, 1848, both inclusive, published pursuant to the act 3d of WILLIAM IV., cap. 98:

Liabilities.		Assets.	
Circulation......	£18,600,000	Securities......	£22,782,900
Deposits.........	11,565,900	Bullion and coin	10,045,800
	£30,129,000		£32,847,900

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Nov. 27.

Before Judge Betts.

FALSE INVOICES.

Frederick Strauss was put on trial this morning, charged with having passed a false invoice through the Custom-House, with intent to defraud the revenue. The Government, however, made out no case which put the accused upon his defence, and the Jury, by direction of the Judge, rendered a verdict of not guilty. For the United States, Mr. Joachimssen. For defendant, Messrs. McCulloh & Ridgway.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT.—CRIMINAL TERM.

Before Judge Culver and Supervisors Stodwell and Dalancy.

This Court was opened yesterday morning for the transaction of criminal business. Thirty-two persons were arraigned—seventeen under indictments on complaint of the police, for selling liquor on Sunday, and fifteen complained of by the District-Attorney, for selling without license—all of whom pleaded not guilty.

The counsel for prisoners (Judge Moore) gave notice of his intention to demur against both clauses of indictment, and the trials were postponed until December, or until after the expected decision of the Supreme Court in the case before it.

The parties arraigned were discharged, upon giving recognizances in the sum of $250 each.

Twenty-five indictments, mostly assaults and batteries, were then sent to the Court of Sessions for trial. The Court then proceeded with the civil business before it.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—Nov. 27.

Before Hon. Justices Mitchell, Roosevelt, Clerke and Peabody.

DECISIONS.

John Ruck and C. Ruck, appellants, vs Major, respondent.—Judgment for defendant affirmed, with costs.

Samuel Willetts, President American Exchange Bank, vs. Morrison R. Wait, &c.—The part of the judgment appealed from by the plaintiff affirmed, with costs.

Hudson River Railroad Company, respondent, vs. John S Loundsberry, &c.—Judgment for plaintiff affirmed, with costs.

Frederick W. Deitering vs. Frederick Grote, &c.—Judgment for plaintiff to be modified, so that the plaintiff shall not bear the costs of the first reference. As to these costs, each party to pay his own. Plaintiff to have costs in appeal.

James Hay vs. James Cumberland and William Lowe.—Judgment for plaintiff reversed, and new trial granted. Costs to abide event.

Treadwell vs. Lawler.—Order appealed from. Affirmed with costs.

McBride vs. Farmers' Bank of Salem.—Judgment for plaintiff on the verdict, with costs.

In the matter of the Mechanics' Fire Insurance Co.—The order of special term affirmed with costs, on the appeal of the Company and of the other applicants.

Elizabeth Hill vs. Mary Hill.—Motion by appellant to open default denied, with costs.

Central Bank vs. Empire Stone Dressing Co.—Judgment for plaintiff affirmed, with costs.

People ex rel. Giles vs. A. C. Flagg.—The order making an extra allowance to the defendant reversed, without costs.

Smith, &c. vs. Wilcox, &c.—Judgment for plaintiff affirmed, with costs.

Jas. C. Wicker vs. Horace H. Dresser.—Four orders settled, affirming orders below—two with $10 costs each, and two without.

SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Mitchell.

DECISIONS.

PRACTICE—AN ATTORNEY'S LIEN UPON THE PAPERS OF A SUIT.

Thomas Cunningham vs. George P. Widney.—The affidavits are entitled as above, (merely Supreme Court, not designating what State or county,) and they also show that the place of trial of the action is Herkimer county. If the present motion were necessarily a motion in this action and between the parties to it, the motion should be made in that county; but no objection was made to its being heard here, and it is not between the above parties, but by the above plaintiff against his attorney who resides here, and might, therefore, be entitled in the matter of the attorney.

The affidavits show that the plaintiff has paid his attorney all his expenses and taxable costs, but has not paid all the demands for counsel fees, and that a reference is now pending on the question whether any counsel fees are due, and if so, how much. Before the reference, the plaintiff's attorney had written to his client, declaring that he would abandon the action unless he was paid the demand, and within a limited time. After that he gave notice that he would not proceed with the action, and notified the opposing attorney to the same effect, and to serve papers on the plaintiff himself.

There may have been language in some of these communications showing an intent to retain a lien on the papers, but if this is to be deemed so, he could not retain his lien after he abandoned the action, unless the fault was clearly on the part of his client. This does not appear. The controversy as to the amount due, and as to the time when it should be payable, is one in which it is doubtful who is in the right.

The plaintiff offers to give security to pay what should be found due. Let him do so; and let the attorney deliver over to the plaintiff or his present counsel all the papers in the cause.

Samuel L. Hopping et al. vs. Wm. P. Scott et al.—Motion to vacate attachment denied with $10 costs.

Wm. P. Sweet, &c., vs. Phebe Arcularius.—Costs to be taxed without regard to the estate.

Before Hon. Justice Roosevelt.

Eli J. Blake vs. Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Company.—Ordered that the three suits be consolidated, on condition that defendants stipulate to take short notice of trial, and to waive all objections which may arise in respect to the attachments.

David Banks vs. Peter Van Antwerp et al.—Motion for judgment denied.

In the matter of the petition of Joseph Schultz for sale of real estate.—Order appointing referee to inquire into the facts of the case and the law of Bavaria touching real estate belonging to non-resident minors.

THE GLASS BALLOT-BOXES—THE MAYOR TO BE EXAMINED.

James Horner vs. Fernando Wood, et al.—Yesterday Ex-Judge Whiting made a motion to have this case referred, to take proof on motion, and examine the Mayor. The order to show cause was made returnable this day, (Saturday.)

Ex-Judge Dean opposed the motion. The complaint was on "information and belief," and an injunction was granted on it. The answer was drawn immediately on service of the complaint, and an order to show cause granted. The answer, however, has not been served, and the issue has not been joined; the motion, therefore, was irregular. On the hearing of the motion to show cause, a disputed question of fact might arise, and then the motion might be made, but not before.

Judge Whiting said that questions of fact would arise—among other things the amount of influence Mr. Wood had in introducing into the Metropolitan Police bill the clause authorizing the purchasing of the ballot-boxes. Mr. Whiting said that since the commencement of this suit he had seen a ballot-box far superior to the one adopted, which was offered for $8, while those which were adopted are dropping to pieces, and yet cost $15.

It was decided to leave the papers with his Honor, who will decide the motion in the morning, prior to the hearing of the motion to show cause. His Honor thought that he had the power to grant an order for the examination of the Mayor on the motion to dissolve the injunction in regard to the merits of the case, but doubted the legality of an order to examine him on extraneous matters.

The following answer of Mr. Jollie was yesterday served:

ANSWER.

The defendant, Samuel C. Jollie, for answer to the plaintiff's complaint, says:

First—This defendant admits that the act known as the Metropolitan Police act charged upon said Board of Police the duty of providing ballot-boxes for all general and special and charter elections in the cities of New-York and Brooklyn.

Second—This defendant admits that Simeon Draper, the former President of said Board, and one of said Commissioners, offered the resolution in said complaint set out, for providing the ballot-boxes required by said law; but he denies that no advertisement was ever published under said resolution; on the contrary, he avers, on his own knowledge, that an advertisement was published under said resolution, in three public daily newspapers published in the City of New-York, viz., the New-York *Daily Tribune*, the NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES and the New-York *Daily Express*—a copy whereof is as follows:

> The Board of Police Commissioners of the Metropolitan Police District will receive proposals for supplying the District with ballot-boxes until the 1st day August next.
>
> By order of the Board.
>
> GEO. W. EMBREE, Chief Clerk *pro tem.*

And defendant says, that in consequence of said advertisement, several persons offered to supply ballot-boxes under said law, and that this defendant, among others, made a proposition to supply ballot-boxes; that several others furnished the Committee of said Board with specimens of the ballot-boxes they proposed to manufacture and furnish for said purposes, and this defendant, also, furnished a specimen of his ballot-box.

Third.—This defendant admits the contract as stated and set out in the plaintiff's complaint, and admits that James W. Nye, one of said Commissioners, reported in favor of making a contract with this defendant for the supply by this defendant to said Board of ballot-boxes of the pattern exhibited by said defendant; and he avers, on information and belief, that said report of said Nye and said Committee was adopted by said Board.

Fourth—Defendant says that he has in all things complied with his said contract, and has manufactured and delivered under the same the whole of the said ballot-boxes; but whether they need or require the whole of the same at any one election this defendant is ignorant, and he is advised that the same is wholly immaterial to him.

Fifth—This defendant denies that he ever represented to said Committee, or to said Board, that he ever had a patent for said glass ballot-boxes, but on the contrary he says that he had applied for a patent therefor, and had the same stamped upon the frame of said ballot-box; but he avers that the said contract was not made with him on account of the application for a patent, but on the ground of the superiority of said ballot box over all others presented to said Committee or to said Board. And he denies that said Nye and Cholwell consented to said contract on the ground, or for the reason, that they believed that this defendant had a patent for said ballot-box.

Sixth—This defendant, on his own knowledge, denies that said ballot-boxes can be furnished or manufactured, or procured to be made for four dollars and a half each, and that price afford a large, or any, profit; and he denies that they are worth not more than five dollars a piece; but, on the contrary, he avers that the actual cost of the manufacture of said ballot-boxes was more than five dollars a piece, but he is advised that it is immaterial to this action what it cost to make or furnish said boxes.

Seventh—Defendant denies, on his own knowledge, that Benjamin Wood procured the said boxes to be made at a cost of less than five dollars each, or that he was the real party to the said contract; or that the name of this defendant was only used as a cover therefor; or that the said defendant, Fernando Wood, was cognizant of the arrangement, or any arrangement between the said Jollie, this defendant, and said Benjamin, or was in any way interested in said contract. But, on the contrary, this defendant says, that he was the real and only party interested in said contract, and that his name was used therein, because he was the real inventor of said ballot-box; and that so far from Fernando Wood having any interest in said contract, this defendant says that he never saw said Fernando Wood until the 12th day of August, the time the contract for said ballot-boxes was made, and then only in the presence of the Committee; and that said Benjamin Wood, at the time, had no interest whatever in said contract, nor was there any arrangement between this defendant and said Benjamin Wood in reference to said contract.

Eighth—Defendant denies, that on the 9th of November, instant, he had assigned his said contract, or his interest therein, to Benjamin Wood, or Fernando Wood, or to any person for their benefit or the benefit of either of them; or that the same was done for the purpose, or with a view of covering up, in any way, the said fraudulent transactions, or for the purpose of covering up or concealing any transaction in reference to said contract.

Ninth—This defendant denies that said contract was a fraudulent one; or that Fernando Wood is, or was, in any way, either directly or indirectly, interested in the said contract; but, on the contrary, he avers on his own knowledge that said Fernando Wood has not now, and never had, any interest, either directly or indirectly, in said contract, or in any profit to be derived therefrom.

Tenth—This defendant says that the iron castings attached to each box, if they weigh but twenty-six pounds, at four cents per pound would amount to but one dollar and four cents, but he avers of his own knowledge that said castings cost more than four cents per pound. He also admits from an arithmetical calculation that 4,000 of said ballot-boxes at $5 each would amount to but $20,000, while 4,000 at $15 each would amount to $60,000; but he is advised and believes that said statement in the complaint is wholly and totally irrelevant and immaterial.

Eleventh—And this defendant in further answer to the said complaint says the same is without any equity; that he, this defendant, for the purpose of preventing frauds at election, spent much time and made great efforts to discover and invent the form and construction of a glass box—that while it was transparent should have sufficient strength for the purpose of a ballot box—and sent them for use in 1856 to San Francisco, where they were used and proved satisfactory; and says that he made the contract with the said Board of Police Commissioners, not only in his own name, but that he was the only person interested therein, and that the price to be paid him therefor was but a fair remunerative for the expense of manufacture, including cost of material, labor, rent, cartage, breakage of glass, and time and trouble in experimenting and in perfecting the said invention.

And as to all other matters in said complaint contained not hereinbefore, specifically admitted or denied, he says he has no sufficient information in relation thereto to form a belief.

BEEBE, DEAN & DONOHUE,
Attorneys for defendant, Jollie.

City and County of New-York, ss.—Samuel C. Jollie, the defendant above named, being sworn, says that he has heard read the above answer, and that the same is true of his own knowledge, except as to those matters which are therein stated on information or belief, and as to those matters he believes it to be true.

SAMUEL C. JOLLIE.

Sworn before me, this 21st of November, 1857,
WM. L. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Deeds.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Slosson.

Alexander Hitchcock vs. The Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company.—This well-known case, for the recovery of insurance for some muskets on board the *Victory*, was brought up a day or two since. Yesterday, as the case was about proceeding, it was ascertained that one of the jurors was a German, and could not understand a word of English. This of course put a stop to the case, and the juror was excused for the remainder of the Term.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS—Nov. 27.

Before Justices Osborn and Brennan.

No Court having been held on Thursday, Thanksgiving day, there was an extra session yesterday at which the forty-two prison cases, three suspended cases, and eight bail cases, which had been placed on the calendar since Tuesday, were disposed of. The Court met at the usual hour, 9 A. M., and adjourned two hours and a half afterwards.

The first case occupied a great while. It was that of Matthew J. Clough, who committed an assault and battery upon Charles S. Spencer, residing at No. 65 West Twenty-third-street, Nov. 17. Mr. Spencer charged the defendant with perjury in making a statement in Judge Willis' Court which conflicted with what he had previously sworn to; the defendant in return called the complainant a liar, and while the latter was leaving the Court-room struck him a violent blow in the face. A great many witnesses were examined on both sides, and Clough was finally fined $50 and sentenced to the City Prison for 20 days.

Patrick Ryan was found guilty of stealing a load of manure, valued at 50 cents, from the stable of Reuben Masterton, No. 197 Chrystie-street, Nov. 22. *Counsel*—Where is your stable? *Witness*—At No. 197 Chrystie-street. *Counsel*—You have manure taken from there sometimes don't you? *Witness*—No. *Counsel*—There are stables near yours? *Witness*—No. *Judge Osborn*—I guess you'd better let him alone. [To witness] Do you know this man? *Witness*—Yes, I caught him at the same thing some time ago. *Judge Osborn*—What do you say, Judge? *Judge Brennan*—It may be a mistake, but I guess he took it and he ought to be fined. *Judge Osborn*—I shan't consent to fine him for a larceny. If he's innocent he ought to be acquitted; if he's guilty he ought to be sent to prison. *Judge Brennan*—Well, five days in the City Prison. He only took a little manure, Judge. *Judge Osborn*—Well, that's no punishment at all, but rather than let him go scot free, as he would if we disagreed, we'll send him to the City Prison for 5 days.

Josephine Jackson, on Tuesday, was released from Blackwell's Island, whither she was sent six months ago as a common prostitute. On Wednesday she stole a shawl from Mary Hodge. *Judge Osborn*—She's just come off the Island. We'd better send her back again—six months in the Penitentiary.

John Keich committed an assault and battery on Martin Straubner, Nov. 3, for which Officer Steele arrested him. He had been previously fined $20 for an assault and battery at the polls on the same day. *Judge Osborn*—There is no reason why we should discriminate. We fine him $20 also in this case.

Caroline Fisher and George McGill, it was alleged, committed a violent assault and battery upon Helen Dacy, in a dance-house, Nov. 11. Helen said they locked the door of the room in which she and they were, and then threw her over a hot stove, burning her arm, beat her and tore her clothes. A witness for the defence said Helen was as much to blame as the prisoners. They were fighting together. *Judge Osborn*—It was a fair fight, eh? Well, that ends it. Discharge them.

Ann Diven and Sarah Clark were arraigned on a charge of stealing a pocket-book containing bank-bills and silver coins, and some jewelry, all worth $25, from Honora Lynch. Honora took the stand. *Judge Osborn*—(To the witness)—Go on. *Counsel*—She don't speak English. *Judge Osborn*—What does she speak—German? *Counsel*—No, Irish. *Judge Osborn*—We must have an interpreter then. Is Judge Connolly in Court? Judge Connolly was not in Court. An interpreter was procured, and through him the witness told her story. *Judge Brennan*—This Ann Diven has been here some eight or nine times. *Judge Osborn*—I know she has. We find them both guilty and sentence them to the Penitentiary for four months each. This Diven has been here often enough.

William O'Brien stole a vest, worth $2, hanging outside of Samuel E. Hull's clothing store, No. 217 Greenwich-street, Nov. 27. He was found guilty and sentenced to the Penitentiary for four months.

John McGowan was found guilty of petit larceny, with which Galvin Gerhanger charged him. *Judge Osborn*—That boy looks as if he wanted taking care of. Take him to the House of Refuge.

Charles Hildebrand, charged with an assault and battery on his wife Mary, was discharged because the witness failed to appear. So were a great many others.

Jeremiah Harris, colored, pleaded gilty to stealing a shawl, Nov. 25, from Charles A. Marcroft. He was sentenced to the Penitentiary for four months.

Charles Jackson pleaded guilty to a charge of petit larceny, preferred against him by Peter Mullin. Judge Osborn inquired whether there were any extenuating circumstances? There were none. The prisoner was sent to the Penitentiary for four months.

Daniel Katen was charged with stealing some wearing apparel from Michael Carey, Nov. 25. He was discharged for want of sufficient evidence.

John McManus appeared at the bar with a black eye, charged with an assault and battery on Officer Joseph Knight, of the Sixth Precinct Police, Nov. 25. The officer did not want to press his charge, but the prisoner had also committed an assault on Officer McKay. The latter said McManus was fighting with a man who ran to him (the officer) for protection. The prisoner followed him, was disorderly, and the officer arrested him. He resisted and struck the officer, who used his club upon him. *Judge Osborn*—What do you do for a living? *Prisoner* (sobbing)—I serves rags. An old woman stood beside the prisoner weeping, and apparently very much distressed. *Judge Brennan*—His old mother there is dependent upon him for support. *Judge Osborn*—Well, what do you say, Judge? *Judge Brennan*—Give him 10 days in the City Prison; consider his poor old mother, Judge. *Judge Osborn*—That isn't half enough; still, rather than the Court should disagree, and the prisoner get off without any punishment, send him to the City Prison for 10 days. McManus was taken into the prison. The old woman still stood wringing her hands and weeping. "Tell that woman to go home," said Judge OSBORN. "Why, she's a prisoner," said the Clerk. *Judge Osborn*—Isn't she the mother of the last prisoner? *Clerk*—No. *Judge Brennan*—That's a sell. *Judge Osborn*—Why didn't you tell us that before? He ought to be brought back now and sent up for two months.

Robert Davis and Catharine Davis were charged with committing an assault and battery on Officer Stevenson, of the Seventh District Police, Nov. 23. Robert was found guilty and sentenced to the Penitentiary for one month. Catharine was acquitted.

The case of John Keefe, charged with an assault and battery upon Officer Theron Copeland, of the Seventh District, Nov. 23, was adjourned to Dec. 5.

Frederick Coleman was employed by Robt. Welsh, he said, to carry a barrel of lager bier from one place to another, and refused to pay him as much for the job as he had agreed; a quarrel ensued, and the prisoner assaulted him. The cause was adjourned to Thursday, and the Court adjourned to this morning.

KINGS COUNTY COURT OF SESSIONS—Nov. 27.

Before Judge Moore and Justices Schoonmaker and Emmons.

In this Court yesterday the following cases were disposed of:

Wm. Preston, indicted for obtaining money under false pretences, was found guilty and recommended to mercy.

Thomas Brown, indicted for passing counterfeit money, was permitted to depart upon his own recognizance.

Wm. Eagan, indicted for larceny, was found guilty.

James Blaney was found guilty upon an indictment for assault and battery, with intent to kill an officer of the Second Precinct Police, the Jury recommending him to the mercy of the Court. When the Jury returned, they stood 11 for conviction; the Juror who stood out was in favor of rendering a verdict of simple assault and battery. Rather than stay out all night, the matter was compromised, and a recommendation to mercy was accordingly made.

Wm. Smith was convicted of grand larceny, for stealing $35. He was sentenced to two years' imprisonment at Sing Sing.

The Court then adjourned to Tuesday next.

GOLD FEVER IN THE LAKE SUPERIOR COUNTRY.—Considerable excitement was lately caused at Ontonagon by the arrival of a party of Indians from the head waters of the Menominee, bringing with them some remarkably fine specimens of gold-bearing quartz. They represented that the country was rich with the same species of mineral. Some of the leading mining men of Ontonagon, after examining the specimens, formed an agreement with the Indians to guide them to the place from which they procured the specimens, and also to keep the matter a secret for the present.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets....*Carefully reported for the New-York Times.*

NEW-YORK, Friday, Nov 27, 1857—6 P. M.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE—Since noon of Wednesday: 32,543 bbls. Flour; 134,165 bushels Wheat; 8,985 bushels Corn; 11,940 bushels Oats, 500 pkgs. Provisions; 26 bbls. Whisky and 16 bbls. Ashes.

ASHES—Quiet, yet steady. Pearls, $6 50; Pots, $7 ⅌ 100 lbs.

BARK—No. 1 Quercitron is still selling in Philadelphia at $30 ⅌ ton.

COFFEE—Rio is in fair demand, and sales have been reported of 830 bags, at from 9c.@10½c., chiefly within the range, ⅌ lb. Other kinds are in slack request, and are heavy. We repeat our quotations: Java, 15½c.@16c.; Maracaibo, 10½c.@12c.; Rio, 9c.@11c.; St. Domingo, 8½c.; Native Ceylon, 13c. cash, and Laguayra at 11½@12c.

COPPER—The demand is limited, but prices are sustained.

COTTON—Is scarce and quiet. Parties disagree about prices. We have heard of sales of some small lots at 11½c. for Middling Uplands; 11½c.@11¾c. for do. Gulfs, and proportionate rates for other kinds, ⅌ lb. Most owners, however, claim an advance of ¼c.@½c. ⅌ lb. on these quotations.

FISH—Dry Cod are less sought after and are heavy. Mackerel are depressed and declining. Herring are in limited demand at about previous rates. We quote: Dry Cod, $2 90@$3 31¼, ⅌ cwt.; Massachusetts Mackerel, at $8 62½@$9 for small No. 1; $7 62½@$8 50 for small and medium No. 2; and $7 50@$7 75 for No. 3, ⅌ bbl. Pickled Salmon at $19@$22 ⅌ tc., and $23@$23 50 ⅌ bbl.; Pickled Herring, $3 37½@$3 87½ ⅌ bbl.; and Smoked Herring at 32c.@35c., for scale, and 18c.@20c. for No. 1, ⅌ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour opened quite actively at prices 10c. ⅌ bbl. higher than Wednesday's latest currency, but closed tamely, buyers being reluctant to continue to purchase freely at the improved quotations. Sales 13,000 bbls.

Common to good Superfine State........	$5 00@$5 10
Extra State........	5 20@ 5 40
Superfine Indiana and Michigan........	5 00@ 5 10
Superfine Ohio........	5 10@ 5 20
Fancy Ohio........	5 30@ 5 40
Extra Indiana and Michigan........	5 20@ 6 65
Extra Ohio........	5 50@ 7 00
Fancy Genesee........	5 55@ 5 65
Extra Genesee........	6 25@ 7 75
Low to very choice Extra Missouri........	6 00@ 8 00

Canadian is doing better. Sales: 850 bbls. common to choice extra, at $5 30@$6 50 ⅌ bbl. Southern Flour is brisker and firmer. Sales 2,300 bbls. low mixed to choice extra at $5 25@$7 25 ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour is in fair demand and at old prices, $3 50@$4 65 for fine to superfine ⅌ bbl. Corn Meal is rather scarce and wanted at $3 45@$3 50 for Jersey, and $3 60@$3 65 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is more active at advancing prices. Sales 56,500 bushels, including ordinary to good White Canadian at $1 25@$1 35; good White Western at $1 43; Red do., at $1 10@$1 18; Red do., Club, at $1 08@$1 09; red do., Spring, at $1; poor to good ordinary White Southern at $1 40@$1 45; amber-color do. at $1 34; and ordinary to good red do. at $1 15@$1 28 ⅌ bushel. Corn is more sought after at decidedly better prices. Sales 21,000 bushels, at 87c.@88c. for mixed Western, in store and delivered; 90c. for yellow Southern; and 70c.@75c. for yellow Jersey, new crops, ⅌ bushel. The stock of Corn in store is quite moderate, and the current receipts are very light. Rye is scarce and quiet at 80c., delivered, ⅌ bushel. Small lots of Barley have been sold, including common State at 73c. ⅌ bushel. Oats are in better request at advancing rates: 52c.@54c. for Western; 49c.@52c. for State; 42c.@45c. for Jersey and Pennsylvania; and 37c.@42c. for Southern, ⅌ bushel.

The following is a summary of the Chicago Breadstuff movement, since the opening of navigation, to Nov. 23:

RECEIPTS.	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn bush.	Oats, bush.
Totals..........	281,484	9,178,728	6,090,656	1,083,378
SHIPMENTS BY LAKE.	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bus.	Corn, bus.	Oats, bus.
Totals.....	107,856	8,366,735	6,677,433	380,18[illegible]

HAY—Sales 700 bales North River at 55c.@70c. ⅌ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are dull and heavy, at our quotations. Crops of 1857, 5c.@9c.; 1856, 2c.@3c.; 1855, 1½c.@2½c. cash, ⅌ lb.

MOLASSES—The demand is limited and we have to report sales of only 220 bbls. and 35 hhds. Cuba Muscovado at prices within our range. Porto Rico, 22c.@28c. Cuba Muscovado, at 17c.@25c.; New-Orleans, 40c. ⅌ gallon.

LUMBER—The Chicago Lumber receipts, from the opening of navigation to Nov. 23, this season, reached 434,713,494 feet.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is quiet, yet steady at from $3 25@$3 50 ⅌ 280 lbs. Spirits do. is in slack request, and we have to report sales of only about 180 bbls. at 43c., cash, ⅌ gallon. Tar and Pitch remain as last noticed. Resin is less sought after, and is heavy, including common at $1 35@$1 40 ⅌ 310 lbs.

OILS—American Linseed is in moderate demand, and is heavy at 53c.@55c., cash, ⅌ gallon. Other kinds are quiet at old quotations.

PROVISIONS—Pork is depressed and declining. Sales 230 bbls., in lots, $18 75@$19 25 for Mess; $18 for thin Mess, and $16 60@$16 75 for Prime ⅌ bbl. Cut Meats dull and heavy at 10c.@10½c. for new pickled Hams, and 8c.@8½c. for Shoulders ⅌ lb. New Middles, Cumberland cut, 9c. (city) ⅌ lb. Smoked Bacon 12c.@12½c. ⅌ lb. Lard appears heavy and languid. The transactions since our last embrace 300 bbls. fair to choice, at 11c.@12c. for new and old, ⅌ lb. Beef is inactive and drooping. The transactions since our last consist of 150 bbls., in lots, at $13@$14 for repacked Western Mess, $15 for extra do.; $9 25@$10 50 for Country Mess, and $6@$7 for do. prime ⅌ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $21@$24 ⅌ tierce. Beef Hams $14 50@$17 ⅌ bbl. Butter is in fair demand at steady rates, 12c.@17c. for Ohio; 15c.@21c. for common to very good State, and 22c.@25c. for prime choice do. ⅌ lb. Cheese is plenty and salable, at 6c.@8½c., for common to prime, ⅌ lb.

In Chicago, during the week ending Nov 24, hogs were attracting more attention. The Chicago *Times* says: "The weather is quite cold, and we learn that a large number of hogs, on the way here in the cars, were frozen to death before their arrival. The hogs that have arrived here lately, both live and dressed, are mostly of excellent quality and good size, and prices have become a shade better; $4 25 ⅌ 100 lbs. live weight is now sometimes paid for the best lots, but still $4 is the most usual rate." In Cincinnati, during the week ending Nov. 25, a fair business was transacted in hogs. The *Price Current* states that "Packers are operating cautiously and with reference to the demand for the product; and there is on their part no undue excitement. The proprietors of the slaughtering establishments went into the market Monday and yesterday, and purchased quite extensively in Covington at $4 75@$4 80 ⅌ cwt., gross, which is a shade above the market, but they look to the offal for profit; the improvement is, however, the consequence of competition among themselves. $5 50@$5 60 for ordinary sized hogs, and $5 75 for extra large may be considered the market rates. The receipts are increasing rapidly, and with very favorable weather we may look for an active market the coming week. The Hogs coming in are fully fat, and are generally large. The total receipts of Hogs in Cincinnati, from Nov. 1 to Nov. 24, 1857, were 39,900. Same time in 1856, 76,750; in 1855, 63,446; in 1854, 76,714; in 1853, 99,419; in 1852, 118,854. The packing season commenced each year as follows: 1857, November 11; 1856, Nov. 1; 1855, Nov. 17; 1854, Nov. 4; 1853, Nov. 5. Our advices from the West report generally a backward season, and farmers anxious to feed their hogs as long as possible. In Illinois, and at all points west of that State, money matters are interfering very materially with packing operations, it being found impossible to negotiate drafts made against shipments. Hogs are generally reported abundant and fat, and the indications are strong in favor of a long and late season. Prices at most of the leading points were, last week, nominal."

TOBACCO—Has been quiet since Tuesday, but prices are stiffening. Sales—12 hhds. Kentucky at 13c.@15c., 63 bbls Havana at 30c.@45c., 27 cases Seedleaf at 18c., and 3 cases Florida on private terms.

RICE—We have heard of sales of only about 75 tcs. fair to prime, at from $3@$3 50, cash, ⅌ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Are in moderate demand at about former rates. Sales have transpired of about 700 hhds. Cuba and Porto Rico, at from 5½c.@8½c., chiefly Cuba, at prices within the range, ⅌ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 18,000 lbs. prime, at 10c., cash, ⅌ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 450 bbls. Jersey, Ohio and Prison, at 23c.@23½c.@24c., cash, ⅌ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Opened quite heavily, and quotations were generally nominal. For Liverpool: Cotton, ⅛d.@5-32d. ⅌ lb.; Flour, 1s. 9d.@2s. 3d. ⅌ bbl.; Grain, 7¼d.@8½d. ⅌ bush.; Resin 2s.@2s. 6d. ⅌ bbl.; Beef, 5s. ⅌ tc.; and heavy goods, 17s. 6d.@25s. ⅌ ton. For other ports proportionate rates.

Live Stock Market Reports.

BRIGHTON MARKET, Nov. 25.—At market 600 Beeves, 120 Stores, 1,000 Sheep and Lambs, and 1,300 Swine; 6 pairs Working Oxen, 59 Cows and Calves.

BEEF CATTLE—Prices, extra, $8@$8 25; first quality, $7 50; second quality, $6 75; third, $6 50; ordinary, $5 50.

WORKING OXEN—No sales.

STORES—Yearlings, $11@$18; two years old, $11@$20; three years old, $25@$30.

COWS AND CALVES—Sales at $20, $24, $26, $28, $35.

HIDES, 5c.@6c. ⅌ lb.; Pelts, 62c.@67c.; Calf Skins, 9c.@10c. ⅌ lb.

TALLOW—Sales at 6c. ⅌ lb.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Extra $2 50, $2 75, $3 00, $3 50; by lot $1 25, $1 50@$2.

SWINE—Wholesale, 6c. ⅌ lb.; retail, 6½c.@8c.; fat Hogs, still-fed, 5c.@5½c.; corn-fed, 6½c.

REMARKS—Owing to the small number of Cattle at market, there is an advance in the price of Beef 50c. ⅌ 100 lbs. It being the day before the annual Thanksgiving, there are but few attending the market.

CAMBRIDGE MARKET, Nov. 24.—At market, 582 Cattle, 500 Beeves, and 82 Stores, consisting of working Oxen, Cows, and one, two and three years old. Prices of market beef; extra, $7@7 25; first quality, $6@$6 50; second quality, $5 75; third quality, $5 25; ordinary quality, $4.

STORES—Prices, Working Oxen, from $75, $100, $150@$200; Cows and Calves, $25, $35, $50@$60; yearlings, $11@$13; two years old, $17@$20; three do., $25@$30.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—1,092 at market; prices, in lots, $1@$2 each; extra and selections, $3@$3 12.

SWINE—Prices, live weight, 6c. ⅌ lb.; dressed, 7c.@7½c. ⅌ lb.

HIDES, 5c.; Tallow, 6c.; Pelts, 62c.@67c.; Calf Skins, 9c.@10c.

REMARKS—Very little doing at market to-day; stock small and but few buyers. Extra Cattle were scarce. Sheep dull, but few wanted.

BALTIMORE MARKET, Nov. 25.—In consequence of to-morrow (Thursday) being Thanksgiving Day, the Cattle market this week was held one day earlier than usual. Beeves—The offerings at the scales to-day reached 875 head, of which number 110 head were driven to Philadelphia. 125 left over unsold, and the remainder, 640 head, were sold to Baltimore butchers at prices ranging from $3@$4 62½ on the hoof, equal to $6@$8 37½, net; and averaging $3 75 gross. These prices show a slight advance on last week's rates. Hogs—Supply light; sales at $7@$7 12½ for medium size, but the greater portion of the receipts sold at $7 25@$7 37½ ⅌ 100 lbs. net. Sheep—Supply moderate; sales at $3 75@$4 50 ⅌ 100 lbs. gross—an advance of 50c.@75c. ⅌ 100 lbs. on the prices of last week.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

EMERSON'S MAGAZINE AND PUTNAM'S MONTHLY,
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This number has been delayed in order to announce a brilliant prospectus for

1858,

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Buy the December number, not only for its valuable contents, but to learn the splendid inducements which it offers to readers and subscribers. No. 371 Broadway.

TOMPKINS BLUES' ARMORY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 16, 1857.

AT A MEETING HELD IN THE ARMORY to consider the resignation of Captain BESSON, a Committee was appointed to wait upon him to know if his determination was final, or if he would not reconsider the matter, and retain his position.

On the return of the Committee, they reported that the determination of Captain BESSON was final.

It was then moved that the same Committee draft a series of resolutions expressive of the feelings of the Company, who reported the following:

Whereas, Captain JEREMIAH BESSON has tendered his resignation, we feel it incumbent upon us to embody our sentiments of regard; and,

Whereas, His determination to adhere to this purpose is caused by an imperative regard for his private affairs, we, therefore, in full meeting, indorse the following

RESOLUTIONS:

Resolved, That we regret the necessity which compels us to accept the resignation of our commander JEREMIAH BESSON, but are consoled by the knowledge that we shall ever retain him as a friend.

Resolved, That, as commander, we have ever found him to look with an eye single to the welfare of our corps, and that the proud name of Tompkins Blues has been enhanced by the ready obedience his command have yielded to him, thus showing an example of how a good officer can win not only the love of his men, but gratify their self esteem; the encomiums lavished upon them by all with whom they are brought in contact being called out by that strict discipline which makes the soldier respected, and the officer the pride of his command.

Resolved, That the pleasure we have experienced on our various Anniversaries, Excursions and Parades, has been through his untiring exertions, and the receptions we have ever met, were in consequence of the good name we had won under his command.

Resolved, That we have ever found him a man whose urbanity proved the gentleman, and whose discipline has been that of the soldier, not the tyrant.

Resolved, That we tender to him our regards for his welfare, and hope that in whatever position he may be cast, he will win by his gentlemanly propriety as enduring respect as his late command feel, and that his path in life may be smoothed by the knowledge that he has acted the part of an upright man, and "done to his neighbor as he would be done by."

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to prepare some suitable testimonial of our esteem, and that we tender him an entertainment, at which the said testimonial shall be presented.

Resolved, That these resolutions be engrossed, a copy presented to the Captain, another hung up in the Armory, and the same to be published in the daily newspapers.

Lieutenant ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Chairman,
Lieutenant HENRY W. RYDER,
Sergeant JOHN JACKSON,
Corporal THOMAS H. MORRELL,
Private WILLIAM H. DEVINE, Secretary.
Committee.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ **Pilgrim Baptist Church**, at Corner 36th-st. and 8th-av. Preaching TO-MORROW by the Pastor, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Ordinance of Baptism will be administered at 3½ P. M., in Rev. Dr. [illegible] Burlingham's Church, 25th-st. The recognition services of the Pilgrim Church will be held in their Hall, [illegible] 8th-av., on THURSDAY, at 7½ P. M. Sermon by [illegible] Bishop, D. D. Other services by Dr. GILLETTE, Dr. [illegible], Dr. BURLINGHAM, Bros. ADAMS and HOLMAN. Friends invited.

☞ **English Lutheran Church**—Fifteenth-street, between 2nd and 3d avs. Pulpit pictures from the life of Luther. A series of Sabbath evening lectures, by the Pastor, under the above title, will be delivered on SUNDAY EVENINGS, at 7½ o'clock. Subject of the [illegible] lecture on Sunday Evening, 29th inst.: *Luther found the Bible in the library at Erfurt, or the influence of the Scriptures in the Reformation.* Morning service at 10½.

☞ **Rev. James L. Shock** will deliver his [illegible] discourse in the series of discourses on the "[illegible] of the life of Luther," next SUNDAY EVENING, in the [illegible] Lutheran Church, on 15th-st. [illegible] *Luther's* [illegible], *or the* [illegible] in the Reformation. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock.

☞ **A Charity Sermon** will be preached, the Lord willing, by Rev. Dr. DOWLING, next SABBATH AFTERNOON, in the Free Wesley Methodist Church, in Christopher-street, near Hudson, (formerly St. Matthew's,) to redeem a poor Slave, a pious Methodist preacher, who is to be sold next January, to pay a debt of his owner. His wife will be present.

☞ **Popery, its Character and its Crimes.**—Auricular Confession and Priestly Absolution, with the secrets of the Confessional, will be considered (D. V.) and the objections of Romanists answered, in Spring-st. Hall, No. 185 Spring st., TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. All are invited. P. MACMENAMY, D. D.

☞ **The Annual Missionary Meeting**, in the Church of the Redeemer, 85th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., will be held on SUNDAY EVENING, Nov. 29, 1857. Addresses, descriptive of the Missionary field and work, may be expected from Rev. Dr. VAN KLEEK, Secretary of the Domestic Board, Dr. KEITH, of the China Mission, and others. Divine service at 7½ o'clock.

☞ **Church Opening.**—The public are hereby respectfully informed, that the Chapel in 33d-st., near 2d-av., will God willing, be opened for public worship on SABBATH next Nov. 29, inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M., 3, and 7 P. M., by the Ebenezer Wesleyan M. Church, lately worshiping in the Gramercy Hall. Rev. C. H. HARVEY will preach the Dedicatory Sermon at 10½ A. M.

☞ **North Dutch Church**, corner of William and Fulton sts. Divine service every SABBATH at 10½ A. M., and 3½ o'clock P. M. Lecture on TUESDAY EVENING and prayer-meeting on FRIDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Sabbath-School at 9 A. M. and 3½ P. M. Strangers and citizens are cordially invited to attend. Seats furnished by the Sexton.

☞ **Williamsburg Gothic M. E. Church**—Grand-st., corner of Ewen. Preaching TO-MORROW, at 10½ o'clock A. M., by Rev. CHARLES E. HARRIS, the Christian Jew; at 3 o'clock by the pastor, Rev. S. W. FRANCIS, and in the evening at 7 o'clock, by Rev. C. WELCH, a convert from Romanism. The seats are free, and the public are invited to attend.

☞ **Thanksgiving Sermon.**—Rev. R. W. TOMPKINS will, by request, repeat the Sermon preached on Thanksgiving Day, in the New-England Congregational Church, South 9th-st., Williamsburg, TO-MORROW (Sabbath) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. An appropriate Anthem will be performed by the Choir. The public are invited to attend.

☞ **A Sermon occasioned by the Death of** MRS. JOHN B. MORRELL will be preached in the Reformed Dutch Church, in 20th st., near 2d-av., by the Pastor, Rev. C. M. JAMESON, on SABBATH AFTERNOON, the 29th inst. Service commences at 3 o'clock P. M. The friends and acquaintances are respectively invited to attend.

☞ **United Protestant Church**, No. 895 6th-av., opposite the Crystal Palace. Rev. Dr. ACHILLI, of Rome, Italy, will deliver a lecture TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, *On the necessity of a thorough Reform of Practical Christianity in the Church.* The attention of the churches is requested.

☞ **Forsyth-street Methodist Episcopal Church.**—The annual collection for the cause of missions will be made at this church TO-MORROW MORNING AND EVENING. Sermon in the morning by Rev. Dr. STEVENS. Addresses in the evening by Dr. DURBIN and Rev. T. CARLTON.

☞ **Twenty-fifth-street Baptist Church.**—Preaching in the MORNING by the Pastor, Rev. A. D. BURLINGHAM. Subject—*Congregational Singing.* In the EVENING preaching by Rev. J. H. WALDEN. On TUESDAY EVENING the Pastor will continue his lectures on *Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress.*

☞ **John-street First M. E. Church**—John-st. Preaching next SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. ABRAHAM S. FRANCIS, of Williamsburg. In the evening at 7 o'clock by the Pastor, Rev. [illegible] E. HARRIS. Strangers are invited to attend. Seats free.

☞ **The Anniversary of the Sunday School** connected with the 42d-st. Presbyterian Church, between 7th and 8th avs., will take place on SUNDAY EVENING, Nov. 29, 1857, at 7½ o'clock, in the Church. Singing by the children and addresses by Rev. R. MCCARTEE, D. D., and Rev. E. E. RANKIN.

☞ **Congregational Church**, West 29th-st., near 7th-av.; preaching at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. by Rev. W. L. PARSONS. Subject, morning—*The Baptism of the Holy Ghost, or Comfort for Hungry Christians.* Afternoon—*The real issue between God and the Sinner.* "Whosoever will let him come."

☞ **Market-street Sunday School.**—The 30th Anniversary of this Sabbath School will be celebrated TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, 29th inst. Exercises to commence at 7 o'clock. Address will be delivered by Rev. H. D. GANSE, of this City, and by the Pastor, Rev. T. L. CUYLER.

☞ **The Church of the Epiphany**, No. 130 Stanton-st.—A missionary meeting of the Sunday School of this Church will be held next SUNDAY AFTERNOON, Nov. 29, at 3 o'clock. Addresses will be delivered by Rev. Dr. VAN KLEECK, a Young Chinese, and others.

☞ **Memorial Church**—Rev. S. H. WESTON, Assistant Minister of Trinity Church, will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, in the Church corner of Hammond-street and Waverley-place. Services at 10½ A. M., and 3 and 7½ P. M. Seats free.

☞ **Church of the Puritans.**—Rev. Dr. CHEEVER will preach TO-MORROW EVENING in the Church of the Puritans, on Union-square, a discourse on *God's Remedies of Pauperism, and their application in the City.* Services at 7½ o'clock.

☞ **Oliver-street Baptist Church.**—Rev. Dr. SHADRACH will preach TO-MORROW MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock. A collection will be taken up after the morning discourse, for the American Tract Society.

☞ **Preaching in the Third Reformed Presbyterian Church**, Waverley place, TO-MORROW (Sabbath) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, by the Pastor, Rev. J. R. W. SLOANE. Subject: *God's Judgments, and Thanksgiving Sermons.*

☞ **Duane-street M. E. Church**, between Greenwich and Hudson, Nov. 29, Missionary SABBATH—Drs. DURBIN and CARLTON in the MORNING, and Dr. [illegible] in the EVENING. Missionary Love-feast in the AFTERNOON. Seats free.

☞ **The Judgment Dispensation.**—The Second Advent Church worships in Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery. Preaching TO-MORROW at 3 o'clock P. M. by the Pastor. Subject—*Signs of the Impending Judgment.* Seats free.

☞ **Laight-street Baptist Church, Corner of Varick.**—Rev. W. S. HALL, Pastor, will preach next SABBATH EVENING, at 7 o'clock, to Fast and Slow young men. Come and hear. Also preaching at 10½ o'clock A. M.

☞ **Hedding M. E. Church**, Union Hall, corner of Court and Sackett sts., Brooklyn. SABBATH, Nov. 29, preaching at 10½ and 7 P. M. Love feast at 3½ P. M., to which we respectfully invite our friends from other Churches.

☞ **New-York Young Men's Christian Association**—Rev. Dr. MACAULEY will preach in the South Dutch Church, 5th-av., corner of 21st-st., on SABBATH EVENING, 29th inst., at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Extravagance.*

☞ **Second Reformed Presbyterian Church**, in Mulberry-st., near Grand. Preaching TO-MORROW at 10½ and 3 o'clock, by the Pastor, Rev. [illegible] FINNEY. The public are invited.

☞ **Dr. Gillette's Fourth Sermon** to the young, TO-MORROW, at 6 P. M., in Calvary Church, West 23d-st., will be from 1 John, xi., 14—*I write unto you, young men, because you are strong, &c.*

☞ **Protestant Episcopal Mission Church**, Clinton Hall, Astor place, in charge of Rev. [illegible] DICKSON. Divine Service every SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. All are invited. Seats free throughout.

☞ **Seventeenth-street M. E. Church**, near 2d-av., Rev. GEO. R. CROOKS, D. D., pastor. Services on the SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and at 7 P. M. Sermon in the evening to young men.

☞ **Spiritualism — WILLIAMSBURG.** — WILLIAM FISHBOUGH will continue his lectures in Bank Building, 4th and South 3d-st., TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING, at usual hours.

☞ **Williamsburg.**—Rev. B. PETERS will preach a sermon on the doctrine of *Endless Punishment*, TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the Church corner of 4th and South 3d sts.

☞ **Rev. Mr. Prestley** will continue his discourse, on the *Resurrection of the Dead*, TO-MORROW (Sabbath) EVENING, at 7 o'clock, in the Fourth Associate Reformed Church, corner of Houston and Thompson sts.

☞ **Central M. E. Church**—7th-av., near 14th-st.—Preaching TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. S. D. BROWN.

☞ **Fifth-avenue Baptist Church.**—Preaching TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING, by Rev. [illegible] CORSY.

TEACHERS.

WANTED.—AN ACCOMPLISHED YOUNG LADY, capable of teaching English, French [illegible] who has taught before, [illegible]

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, NOV. 28, 1857.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—Price two cents; Served at 12½ cents a week; mailed $6 a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year; two copies for Five Dollars.

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To Correspondents.

Anonymous communications will receive no attention. All articles professing to state facts must be accompanied by the Author's name, not for publication, but as a guaranty of the truth of the statements made.

We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be sent for publication.

Voluntary correspondence containing important news, from all quarters of the world, is solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

☞ We desire to repeat our standing notice that, under no circumstances, will anonymous communications receive any attention.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

From Washington, we learn that the Cabinet unanimously unite with the President against the position of Governor WALKER, and in favor of sustaining the action of the Kansas Constitutional Convention. This, it is considered, effectually closes the door to a reconciliation with WALKER'S position. Contrary to the expectation of the President, it has transpired that Senator DOUGLAS will take bold ground in support of WALKER. He holds that the refusal to submit the Constitution to the people, entire, when they desire it, is the clearest repudiation of the principle of popular sovereignty, and, as the author of the Kansas-Nebraska Act, he cannot countenance any such action.

The Academy of Music was crowded to the utmost limit of its capacity last night, by the friends of Mayor WOOD, and thousands were unable to obtain admission to that vast building. Five different meetings were organized in Irving-place and Fourteenth street, which were severally addressed by enthusiastic speakers. A calcium light was on hand, and a cannon was fired several times in Irving-place. It was a most enthusiastic gathering of the supporters of the regular nominations of the Democratic Party. The principal speakers within the Academy were Hon. STEPHEN B. CUSHING, FERNANDO WOOD, Hon. JOHN KELLY, Hon JOHN COCHRANE, and HIRAM KETCHUM, Jr. The extemporized meetings on the outside were addressed by various volunteers. Altogether it was one of the greatest political mass meetings ever known in the City.

Volk's Garten was crowded last evening by German citizens, assembled there to ratify the nomination of DANIEL F. TIEMANN for Mayor. Speeches were made in German and English, by Hon. DANIEL E. SICKLES, Dr. FORSCH, CHAUNCEY SCHAFFER and others. The meeting was very enthusiastic.

Last night the friends of Mr. TIEMANN, in the Fourth Aldermanic District, very warmly indorsed his superior fitness for the Mayoralty. A very enthusiastic and crowded meeting was held at No. 68 East Broadway, Mr. STEVENSON, Mr. HOXIE, Mr. MORTON, City Inspector, and other gentlemen taking part.

The Captain of the steamer *Opelousas*, lately lost in a collision with the *Galveston*, in the Gulf of Mexico, has been tried on a charge of manslaughter, and acquitted.

The General Produce Markets opened yesterday with much vigor, but closed rather tamely for Breadstuffs. Flour advanced 5c.@10c. per barrel, and Corn (which was very scarce) 3 cents per bushel. Wheat was also a shade dearer. It was believed that the heavy receipts by canal and river were at an end for the season; and to the influence of this circumstance the rise in prices was mainly attributed. Provisions were very dull, and prices tended downwards, especially for hog products, the supplies of which were increasing. Groceries were in rather slack request at about previous rates. Cotton was scarce and quiet. Prices continued irregular. No important change transpired in the freighting business.

In the Board of Aldermen a communication was received from the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, being the report of the Commissioners. The Board then agreed that when they should adjourn it should be to the first Monday in December. Papers from the Board of Councilmen were received, being petitions for the withdrawal of former applications for a sewer in Broadway. The report of the Committee on the Croton Aqueduct, upon an examination of the books and vouchers of that department, was adopted. A motion for the appropriation of $3,000 for the purchase of broken stone was laid over. Certain parties were appointed as inspectors of election districts, and after the transaction of other formal business the Board adjourned.

Neither the Board of Councilmen nor the Board of Supervisors succeeded in forming a quorum on Friday evening.

The Police Commissioners met in secret session yesterday. A resolution, offered by Mr. PERRY, directing that Special Policemen, to a number not to exceed two thousand, be sworn in for duty on election day, was passed unanimously.

Another trial for passing false invoices through the Custom-House come off in the United States District Court yesterday with a similar result to that tried a day or two since. The Government made out no case, and Judge BETTS directed the Jury to acquit the defendant, Mr. FREDERICK STRAUSS.

The Coroner's investigation touching the recent murders in the Water-street dance-house, was brought to a close yesterday. A verdict was rendered declaring FRANCIS VARDEL, who was arrested on suspicion, a principal in the murders. The other guilty parties were declared to be unknown. After the rendition of the verdict, VARDEL was committed to the Tombs to await the action of the Grand Jury.

The rumor that CANGEMI was married in the Tombs yesterday was incorrect. He intends in the course of a week or two to be legally married to the woman with whom he had long lived. HOLMES has gone up from the Tombs to Sing Sing. ROGERS is in better spirits than he was a short time since.

The inquest in the William-street murder case will be resumed this morning. No new arrests have been made, and the investigation will doubtless be terminated to-day.

MOLL HODGES, MAGGIE HOLDEN and JOHN STEBBINS, three joint noted proprietors and operators at a "Panel Crib" in Hudson-street, were arrested yesterday, charged with victimizing a citizen out of $270 by the panel art. The trio have been furnished with temporary lodgings in the Tombs, where they will remain till brought to trial.

Yesterday morning about 4 o'clock a fire occurred in Doyer-street, by which eight poor families were turned out of their homes. The stairway was first burned, and the only way of escape for the inmates was by means of ladders and ropes, and through the roof. Several narrowly escaped with their lives, and one poor old woman was believed for some time to be dead. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. The matter will be investigated by the Fire Marshal.

The Administration and Fernando Wood.

The friends of the Mayor, who exhausted so large a quantity of bitterness, the other day, upon "certain Government officials" opposed to his reëlection, have now discovered that "the President and every member of his Cabinet are indignant at the course of certain Democrats in New-York, some of whom hold high positions under the Administration, in opposing" Mr. WOOD; and, "unless" these ingenious *quidnuncs* "are greatly mistaken, some removals will be made in New-York before another moon wanes." Now this balderdash is, evidently, only intended to deceive the masses of Democratic voters, for it can frighten neither Mr. MCKEON, nor Surveyor HART, nor Postmaster FOWLER, nor M[illegible] RYNDERS, who all know that, except[illegible] Mr. HERRICK, not a single present fede[illegible]-holder in this City voted for Mr. WOOD last year. Collector SCHELL was notoriously a prominent leader of the Libby movement. So was Mr. HART. Messrs. MCKEON, RYNDERS, FOWLER, and others, have been his accusers and opponents, at Tammany Hall and elsewhere, for over two years. They were intrusted by Mr. BUCHANAN with the positions they hold, in full view of this fact, and in spite of the unmistakable conviction he must have entertained that they could not, as honest men, draw back from the hostile attitude which the political tergiversations and official faithlessness of Mr. WOOD had compelled them to assume.

We do not believe that Mr. BUCHANAN has interfered, directly or indirectly, with our Mayoralty election, and the fiction of "removals" ought to be too transparent to mislead any one from the performance of his duty on Tuesday next. It would be very strange indeed if the President of the United States were to take any part in a purely local election,—which is entirely separated from political considerations, and affects solely and exclusively the government and interests of this City, and in which, moreover, both the candidates are warm supporters of his Administration, and adherents of the same political party. Mr. TIEMANN has always acted with the Democratic Party, voted for Mr. BUCHANAN, is opposed to the State legislation of last Winter concerning the City, and is in all respects as thorough-going a Democrat as Mr. WOOD. His election certainly cannot be regarded as a Democratic defeat, and we have no idea that Mr. BUCHANAN is either so short-sighted or so unwise as to regard it in that light.

We understand, moreover, from what we believe to be good authority, that the sentiments of Mayor WOOD'S agrarian proclamation were strongly and openly condemned, not only by the President, but by members of the Cabinet: and we are quite confident that no member, or friend of the Administration, can desire to see those sentiments fastened upon the Democratic Party or incorporated into the Democratic creed. Mr. WOOD himself seems to have a very thorough conviction that he has nothing to hope from the *party* which he has hitherto succeeded in using for his own advantage. He accordingly declared on Monday night his desire that the contest should be decided upon purely *personal* grounds. At the meeting last night, it is true, he made an attempt to change his ground and to make his support a matter of party expediency and obligation. This step, at this late day, indicates alarm at his personal prospects, rather than confidence in party support.

The Wood Meeting.

The meeting of Mayor WOOD'S supporters at the Academy of Music last night was a large and imposing demonstration. It differed from the Opposition meeting of Tuesday night less in numbers than in the character of those composing it and in the spirit which animated their proceedings. That was preëminently a meeting of *citizens*, without distinction of party, and without party motives or purposes of any sort:—this was conspicuously and even ostentatiously a meeting of *partisans*, aiming mainly at political objects, and apparently willing to make the honor, the welfare and the interests of this great City completely subservient to the plans and projects of political partisanship. Special pains were taken, in the call under which the meeting was held, to say that it was a meeting of the "Democracy who were in favor of *regular nominations* and the time-honored usages *of the party*." One of the distinguished gentlemen from whom letters were received, said in express terms that the contest was not between *good* men and *bad* men for City offices, but between certain principles and certain parties. The resolutions and speeches made at the meeting breathe the same spirit and convey the same idea.

The speech of Mayor WOOD, which was the principal feature of the meeting, was pitched upon the same key, and indicated a marked change of sentiment since the delivery of his speech at the St. Nicholas Hotel on Monday night. Then he boldly and defiantly declared his wish that this should be made a purely *personal* contest. He discarded all notions of party obligation, and proclaimed his wish to be judged by his character and his acts, and to receive the votes of those only who approve and indorse them. Last night he changed his tone essentially. He complained, with a good deal of bitterness, that he should be held responsible for the increase of taxes, the increase of crime and the miscellaneous misconduct of the City Government. He presented a formidable array of figures to show that the principal increase of taxation in the City had taken place in consequence of State legislation and in Departments, such as the Almshouse, Education, &c., over which he had no control. There is a good deal of truth in this view of the case, and so far as it goes it is calculated to relieve the Mayor from some of the censure that may have been cast upon him. But he went on to make the whole thing, as well as himself, ridiculous, by charging upon his competitor, Mr. TIEMANN, the responsibility for this increase, because a small part of it has occurred in the Almshouse Department, and Mr. TIEMANN is *one of ten* persons who have the supervision of the Almshouse expenditures! This is too absurd for serious refutation. We might, with a good deal more propriety, hold Mayor WOOD responsible for the acts of the new Police Board, because he is *one of the seven* Commissioners who compose it.

Mayor WOOD proceeded from this topic to a violent assault upon the State Legislature and its acts of last Winter. He denounced the several Boards which were authorized by those acts,—held up to censure the authority given by the State to expend two millions of dollars upon a new City Hall, and a million and a half upon the Central Park, and called for the emphatic rebuke of the party which had been guilty of these enormities. Conceding the truth of everything said by the Mayor upon this subject, the vital question still remains, *how is it to be affected by this election?* All these acts complained of are acts of the *State* Legislature, and can only be repealed or corrected by State authority. These questions entered into the contest of November. The Democracy of this City at that election achieved a victory upon them. Men were elected from this City to both Senate and Assembly, who will do all that can be done to secure their repeal. Next Tuesday's election cannot affect them in the least degree. It has nothing whatever to do with them. It relates solely and exclusively *to the affairs and interests of this City*. It has no concern with National politics, or State politics, and should be kept as completely and as perfectly aloof from both as possible. Upon this point no man in the City has heretofore spoken more justly or more forcibly than Mayor WOOD himself. In a letter written to a member of the Assembly from this City in 1855, while the new City Charter was under discussion, Mayor WOOD urged the absolute necessity of *discarding entirely* all political considerations in our City contests. "None other than *local issues*," said he, "should be permitted to enter the canvass." And as if to provide expressly for such a case as has now arisen—and to release every Democrat from all obligation to vote for the party ticket—whenever the interest of the City required a different course, Mayor WOOD proceeds to say:

> "No; let there be a separation, irrevocable and entire; let there be but one issue, when local officers are to be chosen, and that referring to the welfare and prosperity of New-York. *If, differing upon national or State questions, we can unite without embarrassment or obstruction upon men fitted for charter offices, without reference to their party affinities or associations, the considerations will not be whether they are in favor or against any outside issues involving matters of national import, but whether in favor of an economical government for this City, and opposed to vices, immoralities, corruptions and bad government.*"

This is excellent advice, and we present it, as well as the letter containing it, which will be found at length in another column of the TIMES, as a conclusive answer to nine-tenths of what was said last night at the Academy meeting.

In point of numbers, as we have already said, the meeting was one of the most imposing ever held in this City. The list of Vice-Presidents, as it has been made up, comprises the names of many men of position and influence in the Democratic Party. As some of them, however, were a week ago very active in organizing the Anti-Wood movement, and even *solicitous for the nomination themselves*, we presume it is fair to infer that *their* names, at least, were used without authority.

Why Should Fernando Wood be Re-elected Mayor?

The short and easy method adopted by Mr. COCHRANE, of reconciling his conscience to the support of an obnoxious candidate, may be sufficient for a small class of thick-and-thin politicians; but the majority, even of Tammany graduates, we believe, are hardly such unscrupulous partisans as to avow their willingness to vote for a "devil incarnate," if, by any accident or mismanagement, a fiend in human form happens to get a regular nomination—especially in a canvass which has no sort of legitimate connection with party politics. Some better reason than this ought to be given for supporting a candidate for so important an office as that of Mayor of the City. When Sir ROBERT CARDEN was elected Mayor of London, a few weeks ago, he went before the Lord Chancellor, accompanied by the City Recorder, the Chamberlain, the City Remembrancer, the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex, and other high civic dignitaries, to ask for her Majesty's approval of his election. The Recorder acted as spokesman, and told the Lord Chancellor who and what the Mayor elect was, what duties he had performed for the City, what his way of life had been, how he had served as Alderman of Dowgate, been forty years a stock-broker, and had always conducted his own affairs with sagacity and prudence, and had maintained the character of an upright citizen, and so on; all of which being entirely satisfactory to the keeper of the Queen's conscience, he replied that it was his duty to signify Her Majesty's entire approbation of the choice made by the citizens of London. Sir ROBERT having gained the confidence of the business men for whom he had been employed in commercial pursuits, it was the fittest earnest of his ability to discharge the high duties of the office to which he had been elected, &c., &c.

Now, fortunately for us, the free citizens of this commercial metropolis are not under the necessity of going before any Lord Chancellor to beseech the approbation of any majesty whatever for their choice; but what a sorry figure would be made if the chief municipal officers of this City were to go before the People's majesty to state the grounds of their choice of Mayor WOOD. Our Recorder did, in fact, come before the people but a few days since to state in a sufficiently plain and distinct manner reasons why Mr. WOOD should not be Mayor; and the only excuse that has yet been given by any of his professed supporters for voting for him, is that shocking one offered by Mr. COCHRANE, who, not having any better reason to give, avowed that since Mr. WOOD was the nominee of his party he would vote for him if he were the "devil incarnate." It was a touching and heroic devotion to party, but not particularly complimentary to the Mayor, nor calculated to win public confidence for him.

If Mayor WOOD were a new man, if he had never had an opportunity of showing what his abilities were, if he were to be taken upon trust by the people at large, his supporters might enlarge upon his superior capacity, his virtues, and talents for executive rule. But he has been three years in office; he has had abundant opportunities afforded him to display his fitness for the high position which he fills; he has had no impediments thrown in his way since he has been in power; he has had a willing and subservient Common Council to further all his views, and his means of doing good and gaining the confidence and affection of the citizens of New-York have been large, and the opportunities for exercising them have been abundant. There have been abuses to be reformed, corruptions to be cleansed, a thousand evils to be reformed, and a people who were ready to approve and applaud even an appearance of good intention on the part of the Chief Magistrate of the City, though his performances might fall a long way short of his promises. New-York was perfectly sick of misgovernment, and desired nothing but an honest and efficient Mayor, and no question would have been asked as to what party he belonged to. He might have been reëlected to his place as long as he chose to occupy it. But Mayor WOOD has not gained the confidence of the people during his term of office; and his party, on renominating him for election, have failed to point out a solitary good deed he has done as a claim to the consideration of the people. In every essential particular, the City is in a worse condition than it was when he came into power. The taxes are higher, and the government is worse. The people may well demand some reasons, beside that offered by Mr. COCHRANE, why they should be expected to reëlect Mayor WOOD, and, as they have not been able to furnish any, they cannot expect the citizens of this misgoverned City will vote for him. As he has requested that his friends should vote for him on personal grounds, he, or some of his advocates, ought to state what the personal grounds are on which he claims their support—whether his private virtues, or his public services. His private virtues, whatever they may be, have never yet been proclaimed; but his public services are certainly not of a character to entitle him to reward or consideration.

A Strategical Retrospect.

In the month of July last, nearly all our City cotemporaries gave over the English supremacy in India, as something irretrievably lost. The *Herald*, as its manner is, poured forth a torrent of slang declamation, showing the Sepoys to be the chosen ministers of an avenging Providence. The *Tribune*, who never allows himself to forget in treating military matters that he is a master in the art of war, refused to look at the crisis with any other eyes than those of a consummate tactician, and accordingly predicted the destruction of the English rather as a consequence of blunders in strategy, than of their wickedness as rulers. The reign of the Feringhees, the people of "yellow faces and narrow hearts," was to come to an end, not because they were spoilers and tyrants, but because Generals WILSON and NICHOLSON were not such adepts in the art of war as our cotemporary's military editor.

It is a somewhat melancholy task to take up our neighbor's articles at this distance of time, and read them by the light thrown out by the events which have taken place within the last three months. We have rarely seen the wisdom of the wise more completely and hopelessly at fault. When the mutiny at Meerut first broke out it was prophesied that it would spread, and so it did. If our great augur had stopped here, his reputation would have shone with new lustre; but the theme was too tempting. Such a field for military criticism as was afforded by the imposing spectacle of 100,000 Hindoo soldiers in the field, with arms and baggage, against 10,000 Heaven-forsaken Free-traders, is not readily met with. He went at his work with gusto, and disposed of the whole matter in seven or eight leading articles of a column each, showing that the English were sure to be exterminated, and the Sepoys sure to be victorious, and that we should learn what would occur afterwards, as soon as the intelligence arrived.

We were informed, first, that the attempt to besiege Delhi was a military blunder of the gravest kind, because the besiegers were not in sufficient force to capture the place; because as soon as the rainy season set in they would all die of cholera; and lastly, because the delay would destroy the English prestige, and raise the hopes of the rebels throughout the whole empire. Well, the rainy season came, and the besiegers, so far from all dying of cholera, repulsed twenty-three determined attacks made by assailants ten times their number, have been actually reinforced, without any aid from England, by troops marching in this very rainy season, and have, in the height of the tropical Summer, assaulted and carried this impregnable Sebastopol. We pointed out in August last that, though the *Tribune's* rule as to the disastrous effect of long sieges might be true when predicated of European armies, regularly organized and well supported, it was worse than absurd to apply it to a horde of Oriental mutineers in the field without their officers, without a cause, or a leader, or commissariat, or military chest.

Time is the most terrible enemy of an army of this sort. The fever of fanaticism soon dies out; reverses soon dishearten; the bonds of discipline are relaxed; dissensions arise; old traditions reassume the mastery, and the whole host fades like a mist. Nothing but a great leader can supply to an armed multitude the want of a great cause, and the Sepoys had neither one nor the other. The result has proved how much nearer the truth our predictions were than those of our warlike neighbor. The *Tribune's* own article upon the fall of Delhi is one of the highest compliments that could be paid us on such a subject. He there acknowledges—and acknowledges, it must be remarked, with an evident anxiety to deprive the British of as much of the glory of their exploit as possible—that divisions and defeats had actually caused the once formidable garrison of Delhi to dwindle down to about one-fourth of their former number, so as to place the belligerents on an equality in point of numbers the moment of the assault. The fact is, therefore, that, no matter what NAPOLEON the Great said about sieges, and no matter what amount of confirmation the hero of Austerlitz may have derived from our neighbor's *critiques*, the policy which led the British to draw as many rebels as possible to Delhi, and fight them there day by day till the panic was over, and they had gathered their forces for a final and avenging blow, was the very wisest thing that could have been followed. It saved the open country from being utterly overrun by large bands, against whom the British were too weak to make any head, and it finally led the malcontents everywhere to stake their whole cause upon the fate of the capital. Its fall has unquestionably broken the neck of the mutiny. The last act in the tragedy, which has for three dreary months been dragging its slow length along before the walls of the beleaguered shrine, has been as appropriate as the Furies themselves could have wished. The body of the last heir of the Great Mogul shot to death five miles from his own capital, by a small band of infidel cavalry, and exposed in ignominy within sight of the palace of the Khans, is a *dénouement* SOPHOCLES himself might envy.

There is one thing which military critics rarely take into account, but which nevertheless has played the grandest and noblest part in military history. In their calculations men's hearts go for nothing. The thirst for vengeance, the unconquerable hate, the indomitable ardor which lie sleeping there and which great crises rouse into life, are forces of which JOMINY or NAPOLEON reck little, but they are the forces which, after all, in the long run, decide the fate of empires. It was set down in the books that Europeans could not march and fight under an Indian sun, in the height of the rainy season. The rule was there, and it needed no genius to apply it. But for the honor of human nature, pity, sympathy, indignation and patriotism are passions which sometimes prove stronger than the sun, and deeper than rice swamps. It was against all rule that in 1793 a horde of French peasants should have driven three of the finest armies in Europe from their soil; and it was doubly irregular that two thousand men under HAVELOCK should have marched in unbroken triumph, this Summer, from Allahabad to Lucknow, driving before them masses of the enemy ten times their number. But it would have run counter to all our experience of human nature, if vengeance less striking and less brilliant had followed upon atrocities so horrible. Whenever the day comes which shall see Englishmen,—or their descendants,—listen without emotion to the cries of English wives and mothers, hacked to pieces after the last extremity of insult and ignominy by a foreign rabble in the streets of a foreign capital, we may safely cite the maxims of tacticians to show what British regiments can or cannot do, in a war like that which now rages in India,—but not till then.

EFFECTS OF THE ATMOSPHERE ON POLITICS.—The wonderful equanimity with which the people of this City bear up under the most expensive and inefficient municipal government by which any community was ever afflicted, is the constant subject of marvel of strangers, and particularly of Englishmen who visit us. The ease with which we bear our burden of heavy taxation, and the positive cheerfulness and good nature with which we suffer the peculations of our public officials, and uncomplainingly endure the abominations of misgovernment are, indeed, a subject of wonder to ourselves. Every one feels that such things ought not to be, that if we pay enormously for the machinery of our municipal government it ought to insure us a well regulated city, and that we ought not to be quiet and contented if it does not.

The cause of our comparative indifference was partially explained by Rev. Dr. STORRS in his Thanksgiving Sermon in the Pilgrim Church, on Thursday. Dr. STORRS remarked that notwithstanding the great commercial disasters which had overtaken the community during the past two months, it was remarkable that amid the general ruin, and loss of fortune, the people retained their natural buoyancy and were never more cheerful than now. He attributed the cause of this cheerfulness and buoyancy to the influence of our climate, which is so exhilarating that it is impossible to feel gloomy under its influence. This is a novel view of the matter, but we are not prepared to question its correctness. It furnishes us with the only satisfactory reason that has ever been given for the light-hearted cheerfulness with which the people of this City bear up under the grievous impositions heaped upon them by their corporation servants. The streets may be kept in wretched order, the dust may fly in blinding clouds, burglars may break into our stores and dwelling-houses, there may be peculations in every department of the City Government, the Mayor himself may rebel against the civil authorities, murders may be nightly committed in the streets, all manner of corruptions may abound, and the taxes may increase to an extent that would drive any other people to rebellion; and yet we endure all these grievances without effective complaint. So little do we regard our misfortunes that we are happy in spite of them. If we endure Mayor WOOD'S maladministration of affairs, it is all owing to the atmosphere; it is impossible to feel the full force of our afflictions while the sun is so golden, the sky so blue, and the air so invigorating.

But there is a point of endurance beyond which the atmosphere ceases to have any influence, and that point we have arrived at now. The weather is extremely fine and the air as exhilarating as possible, yet the people have become so impressed with the enormities of the impositions that have been put upon them by the Mayor, that they are determined to effect a change. They are fully bent upon taking one step at the least towards a reform of these abuses, by electing an honest and capable man to the office of Mayor; yet they are going about the work in so cheerful and good-natured a spirit, occasioned, of course, by the rarified atmosphere, that no one who was not in the secret of their movement, would suspect how earnest and serious they are in their intentions. If they should by any possibility fail of electing Mr. TIEMANN on Tuesday next, it may all be attributed to the fine weather of the past few days, which may have rendered them indifferent to their grievances.

PERSONAL.—Her Britannic Majesty's Consul-General and Commissary Judge in the Island of Cuba, Mr. JOSEPH CRAWFORD, sailed from this port yesterday in the steamer *Black Warrior* for Havana. Mr. CRAWFORD, in company with his wife and daughter, returns to his post after an absence in Europe, and a brief tour in this country, which has enabled some of our fellow-citizens to testify their grateful sense of the cordial hospitality which for so many years Mr. CRAWFORD and his family have shown to numbers of the Americans who annually visit the Havana in search of business, of pleasure and of health.

PERSONAL COMPLIMENT.—A large number of the friends of Hon. S. E. CHURCH, personal as well as political, have tendered him the compliment of a public dinner. He has accepted it, and the 8th of December is fixed upon as the day when it is to take place. The fact that during the recent canvass his election was opposed mainly on personal grounds is probably the occasion of this deserved compliment.

THE TRANSATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.—We understand that in attempting to raise the submerged portion of the Telegraphic cable, the shore end has been broken. This will very seriously embarass the enterprise of securing it. It was carried on under the supervision of Mr. BRIGHT, the late Engineer of the Company.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT FUND CONCERT TO-NIGHT.—The concert for the benefit of the New-York Fire Department Fund takes place this evening at the Academy of Music. LA GRANGE, D'ANGRI, CAIROLI, THALBERG, VIEUXTEMPS, Miss MILNER, Mr. PERRING, and other distinguished artists, it is announced in the programme, will give their valuable services on this occasion. The annual expenditure from the Fire Department Fund for charitable purposes—the aid of the widows and orphans of deceased firemen—is about $25,000. It is a charity that deserves to be supported.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The Annual Benefit in aid of the New-York Fire Department Fund takes place to-night at the Academy of Music. The programme is one of the most remarkable ever offered, and on its own merits should insure a crowded attendance. We need not add that there is a duty to be performed in attending this benefit, as well as a pleasure to be reaped. The claims of the Fire Department on every citizen are manifold and acknowledged. The following is the programme: the second act of the "Trovatore," with LA GRANGE, D'ANGRI, BIGNARDI, and ARDAVANI; a grand concert with THALBERG, VIEUXTEMPS, Miss MILNER and Mr. PERRING; the third act of "Lucia di Lammermoor," with Mlle. CAIROLI, Signor LABOCETTA and Signor GASSIER; and the last act of "Somnambula," with LA GRANGE, LABOCETTA and GASSIER.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—The severest satire on actors and acting ever written, the "Critic," by SHERIDAN, was produced here last night, and played with much spirit, to the entire satisfaction of a crowded audience. The character of *Puff* is as much Mr. MATHEWS' creation as Mr. SHERIDAN'S, and even the dialogue, to some extent, has to be shared between the two gentlemen, for Mr. MATHEWS has made his little additions to the original stock. The *Puff* of Mr. MATHEWS is perfect, in every particular; it is real to the writhing point; we even sympathize with the author of the "Spanish Armada." So unconventional and thoroughly natural was Mr. MATHEWS, that when the piece terminated and he made his apology, "not quite perfect, so, ladies and gentlemen, we'll rehearse it again to-morrow night," the audience believed that something was wrong, and withheld their applause. It was a minute before the "sell" was discovered. The "business" which Mr. MATHEWS puts into the part, and crowds into the parts of others, gives the piece new interest. It was heartily enjoyed. Mrs. L. W. DAVENPORT was excellent as *Tilburicia*, and contributed in a very large measure to the enjoyment of the evening. This talented lady knows (what many others of the company do not) that burlesque acting does *not* consist of sheer, stolid stupidity.

Sea and Ship News.

The *Northern Light*, with the California mail of the 5th instant, is now about due at this port. She touches at Havana, which will cause a day's delay.

The frigate *Niagara*, now lying at anchor off the Navy-Yard, will be hauled to the dock in a few days, when visitors will be allowed to inspect her. Capt. HUDSON, her commander, with Mr. CYRUS W. FIELD, now the sole manager of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, have gone to Washington, to arrange, if possible, to have the *Niagara* continued in commission with her present officers, so that she will be in readiness to undertake the laying of the Cable.

LAUNCHED.—On Wednesday, the 25th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., Messrs. ROOSEVELT, JOYCE & Co. launched from their yard, foot of Houston-street, East River, a fine clipper bark called the *Benefactor*. She is built of the best materials. The following are her dimensions: 143 feet keel, 150 feet on deck, 33 feet beam, 18 feet 6 inches depth of hold, and registers about 725 tons. She is owned by Messrs. A. A. LOW & BRO., of this City, and intended for the China trade, and will be commanded by Capt. R. S. CORNING, late of the ship *Messenger*.

SEVEN DEATHS AT SEA.—The Hamburg bark *Johann*, BRUHN, 36 days from Hamburg, with 362 passengers, consigned to F. KARCK, arrived at this port yesterday, having had seven deaths on the passage. The person who should discover the cause of this frightful mortality on board these Hamburg vessels and provide a remedy would immortalize his name.

The Central Park.

Nine hundred men are now at work on the Central Park, and 200 more will be set to work on Monday. The whole force will then be 1,120 men. This force will soon eat up the $30,000 advanced by the Comptroller, and as the Commissioners will not employ any men without the money in hand to pay them, it becomes a serious question with those employed there where the next job will come from. *There has not been a solitary bid for the loan* authorized by the City Government in favor of the Central Park, on account of the unsettled condition of our City affairs, and, as is alleged, for the want of confidence in the men who now rule its destinies. The $50,000 first provided the Commissioners was loaned by a personal friend of one of them.

ICE IN THE HARBOR.—The sudden return of frosty weather has suggested the necessity of taking some steps to provide against the delays, losses and other inconveniences suffered last Winter by the accumulation of ice in this harbor. Several vessels, too, were cut through last Winter, and sunk by the drifting ice, while lying at anchor in the stream; two vessels were sunk with valuable cargoes, in the lower and upper Bays; others were carried ashore upon the flats by masses of drifting ice, and badly damaged. For several weeks it was unsafe, if not impossible, to move ships out of this port during the months of January and February. The ferries were much obstructed in their trips, many of the boats being seriously crippled, and compelled to suspend for repairs. To prevent a repetition of these troubles, Capt. ALEX. H. SHULTZ has submitted a plan to the merchants and underwriters for keeping open the harbor during the present Winter, so as to allow of the free egress and ingress of shipping, and the unobstructed passage of ferry boats and small craft about the harbor. He will employ three or four boats suitably provided, and manned with double crews, so as to keep them in motion night and day, during the cold season, say from the middle of December to the middle of March. By the use of these steamers he proposes to break the ice as it forms into small particles, so as to render it easy for vessels to pass through it without damage; and to secure an open passage-way on both the East and North Rivers, from the Battery to the Light-house at the Narrows. Vessels passing to and fro, in the Sound, will also be greatly benefited by the arrangement until the close of navigation, (should that occur,) by the freezing over of the Sound at Throg's Neck.

The success of the undertaking will depend upon the liberality exhibited toward it by the various interests to be benefited. The Insurance Companies promise to pay their share of the expense, and the merchants have contributed liberally. If the Ferry Companies do as well, we shall not hear of the disasters and delays from the ice, and Brooklyn will remain within a reasonable distance of New-York, instead of being, as it often was last Winter, a two hour's journey off, over Arctic islands and drifts.

OUR JURORS.—Yesterday the Appleton Oaksmith case in reference to the insurance for some muskets lost in the *Victory*, on their way to Nicaragua, came on to trial in the Superior Court. A Jury were impanneled and the case commenced, when it was found that one of the jurymen could not understand any English. It appears that he was also a juror in the Burton note case. The Judge on learning this asked how he understood the evidence in that case. The worthy German replied that he did not understand, but a friend on the Jury had told him what to say. This is almost equal to a similar case in the Common Pleas a few years since, where the juror was asked how he got along—the German replied, "I see dat man speak (pointing to the plaintiff's counsel) and I did understand. That man (pointing to defendant's counsel) speak and I no understand. Your Honor talk, and I do not know vat you mean, vat de whole thing be for."

THE FIRE TELEGRAPH.—The Fire Telegraph, having its central location at the City Hall, was put in operation on Thursday for the first time. MORSE'S system is to be used, instead of the slow and cumbrous system formerly in use, and which still is in vogue in the telegraph under the management of the Police Department. Two operators are to be in attendance at the City Hall, day and night, and all fires which occur will be instantly telegraphed to the office. The firemen and fire reporters will be greatly benefited by the new arrangement. Messrs. FRANCIS OWENS and JOHN R. FLANDERS, who have charge of the office, have arranged to give full particulars of all fires, at the earliest moment, for the use of the Press.

☞ Eight large firms, importers and dealers interested in the sale of drugs, dye stuffs, spices, oils, paints, &c., have called a meeting to take into consideration the propriety of altering the present rate of credit. The meeting will take place at the salesrooms of Messrs. GERARD & BETTS, on Thursday, the 3d day of December, at 11 o'clock A. M.

DR. CHARLES MACKAY has accepted the invitation of the St. Andrew's Society, to be present at their Anniversary Dinner, at the Metropolitan Hotel, on Monday next. Lord NAPIER has also been invited, and, it is hoped, will be present.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

By the American Telegraph Co.'s Lines—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Cabinet Unites with the President Against Governor Walker.

Walker Sustained by Senator Douglas—A Rupture Inevitable.

Central American Affairs—The New Nicaraguan Expedition, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 27.

At the Cabinet meeting to-day, the President stated Governor WALKER's position on Kansas affairs. The Cabinet unanimously united with the President in favor of sustaining the action of the Constitutional Convention, in respect to the reference of the Constitution to the people, and so condemn WALKER. The Administration consider the ingenious plan by which the Convention seeks to render the rejection of the Constitution impossible, profoundly sagacious and praiseworthy.

The door to a reconciliation with Governor WALKER's position is now closed, and a bitter contest between the two wings of the Democracy is unavoidable.

Senator DOUGLAS has been heard from. As the author of the Kansas-Nebraska act, he will take bold ground in support of WALKER. This the President has not hitherto believed. DOUGLAS holds that the refusal to submit the whole Constitution to the people, when they desire it, is the clearest repudiation of the doctrine of Popular Sovereignty.

Senator GWIN, though a decided Pro-Slavery man, is understood to be determined to sustain WALKER to the bitter end. This is the universal sentiment from the Free-State Democracy, as received here.

Neither Count SARTIGES nor Lord NAPIER has received any information of the appointment of M. BELLY as French Minister to Central America. Another rumor assigns BELLY to a special mission to Japan.

Lord NAPIER and Sir WM. GORE OUSELEY, in consequence of the unexpected Yrissari Treaty between the United States and Nicaragua, await further instructions before proceeding with their negotiation.

Though Gen. LAMAR consents to take the Central American mission, it is not improbable that Mr. HARRIS, the Editor of the *Union*, will yet be appointed in his place, as a change in the editorship is considered desirable.

Private advices from New-Orleans express the greatest confidence on the part of General WALKER's friends in the success of his present enterprise in Nicaragua. All avoid, however, stating the precise point of his contemplated debarcation. WALKER left, still claiming his rights as President of Nicaragua, and determined, if any naval force attempted to interrupt him, to resist to the death,—forcing upon any power assuming thus police duty on the high seas the responsibility of sinking his vessel and crew.

S.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 27.

As far as can be ascertained, the Cabinet are united in sustaining the action of the Kansas Constitutional Convention. Whatever preference there may have been for submitting the entire Constitution to the people, it is understood that all are agreed that the mode proposed for the inhabitants to settle the question of Slavery, as one of their domestic institutions for themselves, is in accordance both with the letter and spirit of the Kansas-Nebraska act.

Governor WALKER has had another long interview with the President on the subject of Kansas affairs, and these also to-day occupied a large share of Cabinet deliberation.

No arrangements have yet been made in regard to the transmission of the President's Message in advance of its delivery. It is probable, however, that the newspaper press will be supplied with copies by the means heretofore adopted.

All the reports of the heads of Departments are in a sufficient stage of forwardness for copying.

The following officers have been ordered to join the sloop-of-war *Jamestown*, which will join the Home Squadron: Commander, KENNEDY; Lieutenants Balch, Edwards, Bennett, Luce, and May; Acting Master, Barnes; Surgeon, Duval; Assistant Surgeon, Challion, and Purser Cullen.

From New-Orleans.

ACQUITTAL OF THE CAPTAIN OF THE STEAMER OPELOUSAS, ETC.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Nov. 27.

Capt. ELLIS, of the steamer *Opelousas*, indicted for manslaughter in consequence of the late collision, has been acquitted.

Letters from the interior predict a short crop of sugar, on account of the shortness of the season, and say it will become immature by an early frost.

The cotton fields of Red River, Texas, were greatly damaged by the late storm. Much cotton was blown out of the balls, and not two-thirds of the average crop will be gathered this season. The yield of sugar, in the same section, is a fair average.

From Boston.

NOVEL MANSLAUGHTER TRIAL—CHURCH BURNT.

BOSTON, Friday, Nov. 27.

In the Municipal Court, to-day, the Captain and owners of the steamer *Menemon Sanford* were put on trial on a charge of manslaughter, by reason of negligence in not endeavoring to save the life of Mr. ALLEN FRAZER, of Orland, Me., who fell overboard from their steamer on the night of the 19th of September, 1856, and was drowned. The trial will probably occupy several days.

The Methodist Church on Howard-street, Cambridge, Rev. Mr. SMITH, Pastor, was destroyed by fire last night. Loss $6,000.

Milder Weather.

EFFORTS TO FORWARD PRODUCE OVER THE CANALS ETC.

ALBANY, Friday, Nov. 27—P. M.

The weather here for the past 24 hours has been very moderate. Advices from points West, between here and Rochester, state that every effort is being made to break the ice and move the boats East. If the present weather continues most of the produce between here and Rochester will be got through.

OSWEGO, Friday, Nov. 27—P. M.

We have had very mild and pleasant weather here to-day.

BUFFALO, Friday, Nov. 27.

The weather here is clear and warm to-day. Several vessels arrived here yesterday and this morning by Lake.

BUFFALO, Friday, Nov. 27—P. M.

The weather here was pleasant to-day. This evening it is clear and calm.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Nov. 27—P. M.

The weather here is considerably milder than for some days past. The mercury marks 40°.

The water in the channel of the river is falling slowly.

CHICAGO, Friday, Nov. 27—P. M.

The weather here this morning is mild and clear.

South Carolina United States Senatorship.

COLUMBIA, (S. C.,) Friday, Nov 27.

On the first ballot to-day for United States Senator in the State Legislature, JOHN S. PRESTON received 18 votes; JAMES S. CLEMENTS, 23; Mr. PICKENS, 39; and Mr. HAMMOND, 61. An adjournment took place without an election being made.

New Canadian Administration.

TORONTO, Canada, Friday, Nov. 27.

A new Administration was formed and sworn in to-day. It is composed of Messrs. JOHN A. MCDONALD, Premier, and Attorney-General, Upper Canada; WILLIAM CAYLEY, Inspector-General; ROBERT SPENCE, Postmaster-General; G. E. CARTIER, Attorney-General, Lower Canada; J. C. MORRISON, Receiver-General; P. M. VANKOUGHNET, President Executive Council; T. J. J. LORANGER, Provincial Secretary; N. F. BELLEAU, President Legislative Council; CHARLES ALLEYN, Commissioner Public Works; L. V. SICOTTE, Commissioner of Crown Lands.

Murder at Port Colborne, Canada.

PORT COLBORNE, C. W., Thursday, Nov. 26.

This morning GEORGE BURR stabbed ALEXANDER GIBBS, when on board the steamer *Eagle Wing*, lying at this port, killing him instantly. BURR has been arrested.

A Writ of Error in the Case of Donnelly.

TRENTON, N. J., Friday, Nov. 27.

The Chancellor has granted a writ of error in DONNELLY's case, returnable to the Court of Errors next Tuesday.

Thanksgiving Day in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Nov. 27.

Thanksgiving day was generally observed here yesterday. Business was generally suspended, order and quietness prevailed, and the churches were well attended.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Friday, Nov. 27—6 P. M.

FLOUR steady, with an upward tendency. Sales 1,400 barrels, at $4 62@$4 87 for good to choice superior Ohio, Indiana and Michigan; and $5@$5 25 for extra ditto, including 300 barrels inferior Wisconsin at $3@$3 50. WHEAT steady, with a good demand. Sales 40,000 bushels at 78c. Chicago Spring; 80c. for common Milwaukee Club; $1 06½@$1 10 for White Canada and Michigan. CORN scarce and nominal at 75c. OATS nominally 37c. WHISKY firm. Sales 250 barrels, at 20c.@20¼c. ℔ gallon. *Lake imports for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day*: 6,000 barrels Flour; 84,000 bushels Wheat; 7,000 bushels Barley. Weather clear and calm.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Nov. 27.

COTTON slow of sale, and prices without noticeable alteration—but if any change in favor of the buyer. Sales to-day 4,500 bales. Sales of the week 43,000 bales. Receipts of the week 64,000 bales. Receipts at this port up to the present time as compared with these of last year falls short 157,000 bales; do. at all Southern ports, 327,500. SUGAR, firm at 5c.@5¾c. MOLASSES, dull at 23½c. FLOUR, steady at $5 10@$5 20 ℔ bbl. New White CORN 50c. and Yellow 65c. PORK, firm at $17 50. LARD, in barrels, 12¼c. Rio COFFEE, 9@10c. Sales of the week 11,500 bags; Stock 95,500. STERLING EXCHANGE, 103⅜@104½. Exchange on New-York, 97¾@98.

OSWEGO, Friday, Nov. 27—6 P. M.

FLOUR in moderate demand and market steady—Sales at $4 50@$4 75 for Common to Extra State. WHEAT scarce and quiet. Sales at $1 02 for small parcels Red Indiana. *Lake Imports to-day*—300 bbls. Flour; 14,000 bushels Wheat; 8,600 bushels Rye; 6,000 bushels Beans. Weather pleasant to-day.

CHICAGO, Friday, Nov. 27—6 P. M.

FLOUR firm. WHEAT advanced 1c. CORN closed with an advancing tendency. OATS dull. *Receipts to-day*—2,100 bbls. Flour; 26,000 bush. Wheat; 1,000 bush. Corn.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Nov. 27.

HOGS dull and 50c. lower. Sales at $5@$5 25. *Receipts for the last 48 hours*—20,000. PROVISIONS dull. Green Meats ⅛c. lower. FLOUR active and 25c. ℔ bbl. higher.

THE WATER-STREET MURDER.

Conclusion of the Coroner's Inquest—Verdict of the Jury—One of the Arrested Parties Charged with being the Principal in the Murder.

The Jury impanneled to inquire into the murders committed on the morning of the 19th inst. at the dance-house of MARK DRISCOLL, No. 277½ Water-street, met at 3 P. M. yesterday at the Coroner's Office.

Coroner CONNERY announced to the Jurors that he had had several officers constantly engaged since their last session in looking up new witnesses, but they had not been successful in finding any. As the case stood he saw no necessity of protracting the investigation, and advised that they close it at once. The proposition being seconded by the Jury, the Coroner proceeded to read over the entire evidence. This occupied about two hours; after which the Coroner briefly charged the Jury. He called on them to do their duty to themselves, their country and their God. The safety of their wives and children, he urged, depended upon the verdict they rendered. In conclusion he commented upon the insufficiency of the Municipal laws, in not causing to be broken up all the dance-houses and pest-holes of the City, where such murders were constantly being committed.

The Jury, after a deliberation of a quarter of an hour, rendered the following

VERDICT.

We, the Jury, believe that ANDREW MCMANUS came to his death by a stab, inflicted at the hands of FRANCIS VARDEL, in the house of MARK DRISCOLL, No. 277½ Water-street, on the morning of the 19th of November, 1857. We also believe that SUSAN DEMPSEY came to her death by stabs inflicted by a person in company with FRANCIS VARDEL, known as the "tall man," name to the Jury unknown.

The prisoner VARDEL was committed to the Tombs to await the action of the Grand Jury. The Coroner expressed the hope that the Fourth Ward Police would continue unremitting in their efforts to discover the other guilty parties. BARRETT, the brother-in-law of DRISCOLL, who was stabbed on the night of the murder, still remains at the City Hospital, but is pronounced out of danger.

Secret Session of the Police Commissioners.

The Police Commissioners met in secret session yesterday.

Mr. STRANAHAN submitted a list of poll clerks.

Mayor WOOD also submitted a list of poll clerks.

Mayor WOOD said the Republicans and Americans were fairly represented among the Canvassers and Inspectors of Election, and asked to have one-third of the poll clerks.

Gen. NYE replied, denying that they were so represented; he thought they ought to have all the poll clerks.

A motion, by Mr. PERIT, that they be allotted according to circumstances was carried with reference to the Committee in charge.

The trial of J. L. Knapp was submitted by Mr. BOWEN, and he was dismissed.

Gen. NYE said a letter was received from the former Clerk of the Chief of Police, Mr. MACKELLAR, in which he gave an excuse for his not being present before the Committee on General Discipline as Counsel for TITUS *et al.* *vs.* The Deputy Superintendent. He asked to be tried before a full board, and the trial was set down for Dec. 10, at 2 o'clock.

Mayor WOOD moved, and it was carried, that the order prohibiting the police from interfering at elections be advertised in the papers to-day.

A list of ten patrolmen, submitted by Mr. STRANAHAN, was passed.

Mr. PERIT presented a resolution directing that special policemen, not more than 2,000, be sworn in to serve at the election. The resolution was adopted unanimously.

Mr. BOWEN submitted a resolution containing the form of oath to be administered to these policemen.

Mr. PERIT then moved that advertisements be inserted in the papers, asking volunteers for special service to present themselves, with references as to their entire fitness for the position, at the office of the Chief Clerk and to the Captains of the different Station-houses.

Mr. BOWEN moved that the lists of Specials submitted by the members of the Board and the Captains of the force be adopted. Carried. On these lists were three or four hundred men.

Andrew White was dismissed.

The Sub-Station of the Twelfth Ward at Carmansville was removed to Manhattanville, and the house recommended by Captain Porter was recommended to the Common Council.

The Board adjourned to this morning at 9 o'clock.

A GARROTER FLATTENED.—About 10 o'clock last night, as Mr. ALPHA CHILD was passing through Second-street, near Second-avenue, he was seized by a stout, well-dressed ruffian, who placed one hand over his mouth and the other around his neck, nearly choking him, and demanded his money, telling him if he spoke aloud he would kill him. Mr. CHILD handed him all he had, about seven dollars, but the ruffian insisted on having more, threatening him with violence, till Mr. C. convinced him that he had no more. The fellow then snatched his shawl, and told him if he would walk home quietly he would not harm him, but if he made a noise he would surely catch him and silence him with a heavy cane which he showed and then put under his arm. The man then began to put on his gloves, when Mr. C. stepped behind, and drawing out the cane from under the fellow's arm, dealt him two violent blows over the head which laid him flat on the sidewalk. The man gave a low call as he fell, and Mr. C. struck him one or two hard blows as he lay; then hearing footsteps of one or two men running around in Second-avenue, and supposing they were coming to the assistance of the robber, he caught up his shawl and ran to the Seventeenth Ward Station-house, from which men were immediately sent out in search of the villains, but had not found them at eleven o'clock.

Fires.

FIRE IN DOYERS-STREET—NARROW ESCAPES—EIGHT POOR FAMILIES BURNED OUT OF HOUSE AND HOME.—At a few minutes after 4 o'clock, yesterday morning, a fire broke out in No. 10 Doyers-street, occupied on the first floor as a grocery store and the upper stories as a tenant-house. The fire originated in the second-floor and the whole of the upper part of the building was consumed. The fire also spread to No. 8 adjoining, and damaged and burned the upper part of it. The alarm was promptly given, and the firemen were speedily on the ground, but the buildings being both of wood, the fire was under good headway before the engines got to work.

There was considerable consternation among the inmates of No. 10 as soon as the fact of the fire became known. As the fire originated in the stairway, all egress by means of the stairs was cut off. The only mode of escape was by ladders, ropes, and through the roof. Five families occupied the upper part of building No. 10, two families the second floor, and three families the attic—in all nineteen persons. They fortunately all succeeded in getting out of the building, but some had very narrow escapes. Mrs. ELLEN MUNSON, an elderly lady, was found in her room nearly dead from suffocation by the smoke. She was taken to the Sixth Ward Station-house, and it was some time before she was restored to consciousness. Mrs. PETRONEY, while lowering herself and child with a rope from the second story, lost her hold and fell to the ground, injuring herself and her child, but not seriously. JOHN KNEEF threw his four children from the second story, and they were safely caught by persons below, after which he jumped down himself, spraining one of his ankles. JOHN COLEMAN succeeded in lowering to safety his children and wife by a rope, but in coming down himself by the same rope, it broke, causing severe injuries to his head and breast. Several of those who escaped had their hair and clothing considerably scorched. A majority got out through the roof.

WILLIAM BARTALS, who occupied the first floor of No. 10 as a grocery-store, sustained a damage of about $50 by water. He had an insurance of $800 in the Merchants' Insurance Company, but it expired the day previous to the fire. Mr. G. C. KOERNER owned the building, and sustained a loss of $300, which is covered by insurance. The five families who occupied the upper part of the house lost their entire furniture and household effects, on none of which was there any insurance. The building No. 8 Doyers-street belongs to the Mildeburgher estate. The loss on this building was about $200, and insured. The three families occupying the upper part of this house lost most of their furniture, and were uninsured. The fire is supposed to be the work of an incendiary, and the Fire Marshal has been notified to make an examination.

FIRE IN SIXTY-EIGHTH-STREET.—Between 1 and 2 o'clock yesterday morning, the barn of General JONES, in Sixty-eighth-street, near Third-avenue, was discovered to be on fire. The barn and its contents were entirely consumed, and were a total loss. The barn was undoubtedly set on fire.

Personal.

The following list of Americans was registered in Paris from Nov. 5 to Nov. 12:

New-York—C. J. Starr, H. W. Spencer, United States Consul to Paris; J. S. Kendall, Mrs. H. J. Raymond, Geo. Opdyke, D. P. Halton and family, H. S. Brown and lady, H. Ball, Geo. Suckley, M. D., E. N. Tailer, Jr. and wife; P. L. Mills, Jr., W. F. Dominick and family, R. Halsey and family, W. E. Shenck and lady, S. Whitney, T. B. Downing, F. W. Angel. Maryland—M. G. Gill. Illinois—T. D. Gilbert, M. Ryerson, J. G. Elwood. Kentucky—A. Rawson. Massachusetts—T. B. Winchester and lady, W. T. Andrews and family. Pennsylvania—C. H. Pancoast and lady, John W. Grigg, G. T. Simpson. California—Dr. L. A. Birdsall, Dr. W. H. Bruner, S. W. Ralston.

The Spanish Minister, Melchor Gaston, with his suite, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

[Advertisement.]

DYSPEPSIA, DROPSY, GRAVEL, GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.

WOLFE's Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps is recommended by the medical faculty for the above complaints, put up in quart and pint bottles, for sale by all druggists and grocers.

UDOLPHO WOLFE,
Sole Importer, No. 22 Beaver-street.

[Advertisement.]

☞ S. COATES, manufacturer of Portable Gas Works, under the patent of the Maryland Portable Gas Company, desires to call public attention to the improved apparatus sold by him, and designed chiefly for country residences, factories, hotels, &c.

These works are safe, cheap, efficient and simple in their construction, and warranted to give entire satisfaction.

Office No. 376 Broadway, New-York, where descriptive circulars may be obtained. S. COATES.

[Advertisement.]

WOOD AND TIEMANN.—The contest between the adherents of these candidates for the Mayoralty promises to be a severe one, yet on one subject they are united, and that is in the opinion entertained of the KNOX hat. Is this a matter of surprise? No; for all who have ever seen his splendid fabrics pronounce them faultless in style and economical in price; and, in spite of hard times, the demand for them is very great. KNOX's store is No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton street.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—To-night's performances to be given at this house will be an excellent one, the simple announcement of which must secure a full house. The new version of the "Gunmaker of Moscow," and C. W. TAYLOR's grand drama of the "Invasion of Ireland," together with the comic drama of "Robert Macaire," and juggling and balancing by Mr. OTTER C. SHAY, comprises the programme. On Monday, the great, the grand, the terrific drama of the "Revolt in India, or the Fall of Delhi," is to be produced in great splendor.

[Advertisement.]

DISEASES OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS
Cured by application and inhalation of
J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR.

Circulars containing testimonials from THURLOW WEED, ISAAC V. FOWLER, WM. B. TOWNSEND, Esqs., Gen. DUFF GREEN, and from many other prominent persons, can be had at No. 16 State-street, east side of Battery. Price 50 cents a bottle.

[Advertisement.]

CROUP AND WHOOPING COUGH.—Croup can be cured in 10 minutes, and whooping cough in a week, by applying J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR to the throat and chest. Price 50 cents a bottle, at No. 16 State-street, east side of Battery.

[Advertisement.]

TO DISINFECT A SICK ROOM,
Use J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR. Over heated water it will emit a very agreeable odor. No disease can spread where it is used.

[Advertisement.]

SALT RHEUM, SCROFULA, CANCERS, SYPHILS,
And all other diseases of impure blood are at once cured by taking J. R. STAFFORD'S IRON and SULPHUR POWDERS, and applying his OLIVE TAR OINTMENT. 12 Powders for $1; Ointment 25 cents, at No. 16 State-street, east side of the Battery.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS.—Call at the great dépôt of ARCHER, WARNER & CO., No. 376 Broadway, for new gas-fixtures at Hard Times' prices. Selling off our entire stock.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 351 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

RICH CARPETING—GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES.—SMITH & LOUNSBERY, No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st., are now offering their large stock of VELVET, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY and INGRAIN CARPETING, of this FALL'S IMPORTATION, at a great reduction from recent rates.

BOOTS, SHOES AND OVERSHOES,
$50,000 worth of
BOOTS AND SHOES,
AT RETAIL,
AT LESS THAN WHOLESALE PRICES.
E. A. BROOKS,
No. 575 Broadway, and
No. 150 Fulton-st.

PROF. ALEX. C. BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

GREAT SALE OF GENIN'S FURS
At auction on Nov. 24, 25, 27, 28.
At No. 358 Broadway.
See advertisement in Dry Goods columns.

SINGER'S NEW FAMILY SEWING MACHINE.—The excitement among the ladies is on the increase. All who have seen this machine, which is entirely new in form and style of ornament, pronounce it the most beautiful Sewing Machine ever made, and all who have tried it decide that it is the easiest to operate and the best for every variety of family sewing. Ladies are invited to call and examine it, whether they wish to purchase or not. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

REMOVAL.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE Truss Office, of No. 2½ Maiden-lane, has removed to No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House. Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Silk Elastic Stockings, and every approved variety of Bandages skillfully applied. Private application rooms for ladies. A competent female in attendance.

WINTER GLOVES, UNDER-SHIRTS, DRAWERS, Mufflers, Shawls, Cravats, and superior Shirts that are warranted to fit, all at retail, for cash.
IRA PEREGO & SON, No. 61 Nassau-st.

S. C. HERRING & CO.'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES.—The subscribers, grateful for past favors, and finding that a discriminating public were bestowing their patronage to that extent that more warerooms were necessary to exhibit all their stock, have enlarged their dépôt by opening an extensive ware and salesroom on Broadway, at No. 251, corner of Murray-st., opposite the City Hall. This enlargement of warehouse room, with the recent extensive enlargement of their factory, will enable the subscribers to keep on hand at all times a larger stock of fire and burglar-proof safes than any other establishment in the world. Particular attention will be had to constructing safes for private families to match with other furniture, for the security of plate and jewelry, (and housekeepers are invited to call and examine for themselves.) Also, will keep on hand and make to order, all kinds of money chests, vault doors and bank vaults, Hall's patent powder-proof locks for banks or store doors, Jones' patent permutation bank lock, and Crygier's patent letter lock, without key.

S. C. HERRING & CO.,
Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., and
No. 251 Broadway, cor. Murray-st., New-York.

WAUPUN, Wis., Aug. 24, 1857.

Mr. LANSING BONNELL, Milwaukee,
Agent for Herring & Co.'s Patent Safes:

DEAR SIR: The Herring Champion Safe that I purchased of you, was in my store at the time it was burned last March. The heat was so great that it melted off the brass plates and knob on the front of the safe. The door was warped so badly from the heat that I was obliged to cut it open. But I am happy to say to you, the contents of the safe were preserved to my *perfect satisfaction*.

Y. C. SNOW.

THANKSGIVING DAY.—LADIES, IF YOU WISH white satin and linen gaiters, white satin and kid slippers for balls and parties, beautiful embroidered toilet slippers, presents for gentlemen; boy's, misses' and children's boots and shoes of all kinds, with India rubber shoes of all the various styles, patronize J. B. MILLER & CO., No. 387 Canal-st.

MARRIED.

MACY—FISHER.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday evening Nov. 26, by Rev. Geo. Bush, Dr. B. C. MACY to Miss PRISCILLA FISHER, all of Brooklyn.

TAYLOR—BURR.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Nov. 19, by Rev. Mr. Holm, Capt. E. C. TAYLOR of the Havre ship *Carolus Magnus*, to Mrs. MARY MATILDA BURR of that city.

Oh, Taylor, may the prosperous gales
E'er speed thy bark and fill thy sails,
While all the squalls that thee o'ertake
Be only those young Taylors make.

PINE—KINGSLAND.—At Greenpoint, on Thursday, Nov. 26, by Rev. G. Talmadge, FRANCIS D. PINE, of Newtown, L. I., to ANNE E., daughter of the late David A. Kingsland, of Greenpoint.

GREEN—WAGNER.—At Fishkill Landing, on Wednesday, Nov. 25, in St. Anne's Church, by Rev. Henry E. Duncan, HENRY A. GREEN, of Boston, to EMILY, daughter of the late Dr. Wagner, of Charleston, S. C.

DIED.

PELOUZE.—In this City, on Thursday morning, Nov. 26, suddenly, HARRIET MARIA PELOUZE, aged 55 years.

Her funeral will take place from the residence of her friend, Mrs. Wright, No. 209 Varick st., this (Saturday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock. Her two sons, William and Henry, are respectfully invited to attend. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood.

MARSH.—In this City, on Thursday morning, Nov. 26, of consumption, PETER MARSH, in the 41st year of his age.

His friends and acquaintances, and those of his family, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, without further invitation, this (Saturday) afternoon, at 1½ o'clock, from his late residence, No. 136 East Broadway.

RIKER.—In this City, on Wednesday, Nov. 25, JANE RIKER, only daughter of the late Dr. John Berrian and Susan Riker, in the 78th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, 75th-st. and Avenue B, East River, without further invitation, this day, (Saturday,) at 12½ o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting at Union square and 14th-st.

COLEMAN.—In this City, on Friday, Nov. 27, at 10 o'clock, at his residence, No. 94 Cannon st., after a lingering illness, WILLIAM COLEMAN.

The funeral will take place on Sunday, between 1 and 3 o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, without further invitation.

FISHER.—On Thursday, Nov. 26, Miss ABBIE E. FISHER, aged 29 years, formerly of Orwell, Vt.

LAWRENCE.—At Yonkers, on Thursday, Nov. 26, of consumption, SOPHIA D., wife of Cornelius B. Lawrence, and eldest daughter of Lyman and Emiline Seely, aged 25 years, 5 months and 21 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at her late residence, Yonkers, on Sunday, 29th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

ARMSTRONG.—At Woodbury, N. J., on Wednesday, Nov. 25, suddenly, JULIA, eldest daughter of the late Col. Robt. L. Armstrong.

SPECIAL INVITATION.
We shall exhibit in our store, for a few days only,
Commencing MONDAY, 30th Nov.,
A MAGNIFICENT SERVICE OF GLASS,
Numbering 2,000 pieces, made to order for
GENERAL COTOUER, CAPTAIN-GENERAL OF PORTO RICO,
And every piece engraved with the Royal Arms of Spain.
Also,
THE UNRIVALED DISPLAY OF FINE CUTLERY,
To which was unanimously awarded
THE ONLY LARGE GOLD MEDAL,
Being
THE FIRST PRIZE OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE
This year.
THE PATRONS OF AMERICAN ART AND MANUFACTURES
Are specially invited to examine the above, every article of which was manufactured on our premises. We shall also display
THE FIFTEEN GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS,
DIPLOMAS, &c.,
Awarded to us at the leading Exhibitions throughout the country.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Corner Broadway and Broome-st.

10, 20, 30, 40 AND 50
PER CENT.
REDUCTIONS FOR CASH.
The subscribers will positively offer their
ENTIRE STOCK
OF BUILDING HARDWARE, &c.,
being the largest in variety and extent in the United States, at
EXTRAORDINARY REDUCTIONS.
Also, Stubbs' and Sheffield FILES and TOOLS, STEEL WIRE and MANDRILS, LOCKSMITHS' and BELLHANGERS' MATERIALS, WROUGHT and CAST LOCKS, PORCELAIN and PLATED WARE, SHELF BRASS GOODS, of every description; Chubbs', Barron's and Brahma's CABINET LOCKS, SAFE PADLOCKS of all sizes, Extra SAFE NIGHT LATCHES and SAFE FASTENINGS for doors, windows, and shutters of every description.
MANY, BALDWIN & MANY,
No. 49 John-st., corner Dutch.

GAS-FIXTURE MANUFACTORY.
CHEAPEST PLACE IN NEW-YORK.
All work warranted, *no extra* charges; fixtures shortened or lengthened, and *put up at the prices for which they are sold*.
JAMES G. MOFFET,
Nos. 119 and 121 Prince-st.,
Third block west of Broadway.
P. S.—Old Gas Fixtures regilt French or artistic Bronze.

$100,000—MY IMMENSE STOCK OF
WINTER CLOTHING
Selling off
At a Great Sacrifice,
FOR CASH,
At DEGROOT'S
Celebrated Granite Hall,
No. 142 Fulton-st., near Broadway.

GAS FIXTURES,
CHEAP, CHEAP, CHEAP.
Look through our magnificent stock and compare prices with those of any other establishment in the City, and then decide where
IT WILL BE FOR YOUR INTEREST TO PURCHASE.
COLT & WHITTELSEY,
No. 922 Broadway, corner of 21st-st.

CLOTHING, CLOTHING,
Nos. 33 and 35,
Corner of John and Nassau sts.
Overcoats, Raglans, sacks, pants and vests, of all kinds, selling at prices below the cost of manufacture. Call and see the low prices before you buy. Cut this out and bring it with you if you want good clothing cheap.

PHELAN'S
IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES.
Patented Feb. 19, 1856. Salesrooms, Nos. 786 and 788 Broadway. Manufactory, No. 53 Ann-st., New-York.

DEMOCRATS!
Can you afford to reelect Fernando Wood for Mayor? Does he act towards our party (to which he claims to belong) as a Democrat or an autocrat?
IS HE AN HONEST MAN?

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.—Proofs of the great superiority of Dr. WISTAR'S BALSAM pour in from all parts of the country.
OXFORD, New Haven Co., Conn., Jan. 4.
DEAR SIR: Having witnessed the effects of WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY in the case of one of my neighbors, who has been for several years seriously afflicted with the phthisic, general pulmonary weakness, bleeding of the lungs, etc., I have been induced to ask you to send me some of the medicine. My neighbor, referred to above, lately had a violent attack of bleeding at the lungs, and distress in breathing. He tried a bottle of the WILD CHERRY, which has produced a most salutary and favorable effect. At his instance, and several others laboring under like complaints, I have been induced to make this request. By attending to the above immediately, you will oblige the afflicted, and also
Yours, HENRY DUNHAM.
None genuine unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper.

MESSRS. THORN & OWEN, NO. 414 Broadway, have just received on consignment a large stock of Men's Clothing, of the latest styles, which they will sell at a great reduction from wholesale prices.
They have also marked down their large stock of Boys' Clothing to correspondingly low figures.
Now is the time to buy good clothing that is really cheap.

RIBBONS, FLOWERS, FEATHERS, MILlinery and Head-Dress Goods, Wholesale and Retail, at the New Ribbon Store, No. 154 Bowery, three doors above Broome-st. LEWIS P. TIBBALS.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR EUROPE, *via* Southampton and Bremen, per United States steamer ARIEL, will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 28th day of November, at 10½ o'clock A. M.
ISAAC V. FOWLER, Postmaster.

BACK NUMBERS OF THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES, to complete Files for the years 1855, 1856, 1857, for sale. Apply to H. F. TICE, this Office.

DRY GOODS.

TREMENDOUS REDUCTION IN PRICE!
ON MONDAY,
$200,000 STOCK REDUCED TO $150,000!!!
THE WHOLESALE STOCK,
From No. 144 Broadway,
NOW SELLING
AT RETAIL,
In the store No. 390 Bowery,
Opposite 5th-st.,
will be offered on Monday next, Nov. 30, at an
UNPRECEDENTED DISCOUNT!
SILKS,
SHAWLS,
VELVETS,
EMBROIDERIES,
LACE CURTAINS,
LINENS,
DRESS GOODS,
MERINOS,
AND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF BLANKETS.
THE SALE WILL CONTINUE FOR
THIRTY DAYS.

CONTINUATION OF GREAT SALE
OF DRY GOODS
UNDER DEED OF ASSIGNMENT,
For the benefit of creditors,
At Columbian Hall, No. 281 Grand-st.
In order to close the establishment, by the 1st of January next, we continue to offer, without regard to cost, an immense stock of
SHAWLS,
CLOAKS,
RICH SILKS,
FRENCH MERINOES
AND DELAINES,
ENGLISH MERINOES
AND DELAINES,
LINEN GOODS,
EMBROIDERIES,
GLOVES,
HOSIERY, &c., &c.
The public will find the above announcement strictly correct, and not one of the prevailing fictions of the day.
C. G. HOOK,
One of the Assignees.

BULPIN'S GREAT SALE OF FURS.
ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.
ALL OF GENUINE MATERIAL AND MANUFACTURE.

Beautiful sets of Mink at	$25
Extra sets of Mink at	$38
Extra large Mink capes at	$60
Extra large Mink capes, of rich dark shade, at	$70

A splendid assortment of Fur Gloves.
Also,
Muffs, Cuffs, Gauntlets, Tippets, &c., &c.
OF GENUINE WELL SEASONED SKINS,
AT HALF THE USUAL PRICES.
Ladies are cautioned against purchasing second-hand moth eaten goods, which are now being offered in different parts of the City, and which are really dear at nothing.
No. 361 Broadway.

NEW CLOAKS—NEW CLOAKS,
AT COST OF MATERIAL AND MANUFACTURE.
ONE THOUSAND BLACK BEAVER CIRCULARS
Will be ready for sale this week,
At half the usual prices,
as follows:

250 beautiful black beaver circulars at	$12
250 beautiful superfine circulars at	14
250 beautiful superfine, with sleeves, at	16
250 extra superlative, with sleeves, at	18

The subscriber having a large quantity of unmanufactured materials, and with a view of giving employment to his hands, has determined for the remainder of the season
TO MANUFACTURE NEW CLOAKS
Of the very latest Parisian styles, and to sell them for cash
AT ACTUAL COST OF MATERIAL AND LABOR.
Such an opportunity as this has never yet been offered.
GEO. BULPIN, No. 361 Broadway.

ONE THOUSAND FULL-SIZED CIRCULAR CLOAKS,
At seven and a half dollars;
One thousand do., of thick gray beaver,
At nine dollars.
One thousand superfine do., at ten dollars,
will be added to
BULPIN'S great sale,
during the present week,
At No. 361 Broadway.

361 BROADWAY.
BULPIN'S GREAT SALE.
1,000 plush bordered shawls, at 4½ dollars.
5,000 rich chenille do., at 6 dollars,
500 extra superfine do., at 8 dollars,
Will be added to the sale of this week.
GEO. BULPIN,
No. 361 Broadway.

475 BROADWAY.
SHAWLS AND CLOAKS.
Our large stock of shawls of every description, including many new and exclusive styles, are reduced to
ONE HALF THEIR ORIGINAL COST.
Cloaks in velvet and beaver, select and elegant in style, and made of the richest materials, imported, are all reduced 40 per cent. in price.
Ladies will find in our extensive establishment an assortment of
SHAWLS AND CLOAKS,
More varied and tasteful than can be shown in any one house in the United States. CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway.

LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS, &c.
AT A SACRIFICE.
2,000 Gents' Colored Border Handkerchiefs, all Linen, 1s. 6d. each.
1,500 Gents' White Hankerchiefs, all Linen, at 1s. 6d. each.
300 doz. Ladies' Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, all Linen, at $2 25 per dozen.
Also, 600 Embroidered Cambric Collars, at $1 25 each, worth $3.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

LACE SETS AND COLLARS.
Below auction prices,
Point d'Alencon.
Point Applique,
Valenciennes trimmed, Honiton
and Maltese Sets and Collars,
Will be sold at 50 per cent. below cost,
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S, No. 473 Broadway.

VALENCIA PLAIDS, 5s. 6d. VALENCIA PLAIDS, 5s. 6d.
Rich and Beautiful Goods, 6-4 wide.
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S, No. 473 Broadway.
Also, Super English Poplins, 6s. per yard.

4-4 SHAKER FLANNELS 4s. PER YARD.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway,
Will open, this day, another bale
Of the above cheap Flannels.

CHEAP SILKS! CHEAP SILKS!
Beautiful Bayadere SILKS, only 5s. per yard,
Worth $1.
Also, SILK ROBES at $14, worth $25.
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

GREAT BARGAINS IN BLANKETS.
Super 10-4 Whitney Blankets, only $3 per pair.
Also, splendid quality 11-4, for $5, worth $7 per pair.
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S, No. 473 Broadway.

YARD-WIDE FRENCH CALICO, 1s. 6d. PER YARD.
Rich Chintz Colors,
Just opened by
BEEKMAN & CO.,
No. 473 Broadway.

475 BROADWAY.
GREAT SALE OF FINE FURS,
REGARDLESS OF COST.
HUDSON'S BAY SABLES,
Some of the richest and darkest in the United States,
MINKS IN ALL QUALITIES AND SHAPES.
We have some Minks of
EXTRAORDINARY QUALITY.
ROYAL ERMINE and every other discription of fur for ladies and children.
Our furs are all genuine, manufactured under our own supervision, and guaranteed.
Purchasers will be satisfied with both goods and price.
CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway.

PARIS FEATHERS.
3,000 DOZEN ASSORTED QUALITIES
will be sold low for cash by
HOMER & KETCHUM,
No. 318 Broadway,
Corner of Pearl-st.

FURS—GENTLEMEN'S FURS.
The place to find them, such as Caps, Collars, Gloves, Robes, &c., is at
WHITE & BIRD'S,
No. 28 Maiden-lane, cor. Nassau-st.

FURS.—FIRST-CLASS FURS.—WE ARE SELLING first-class ladies' fancy Furs at a less price than common Furs are selling at auction.
WHITE & BIRD,
No. 28 Maiden-lane, corner Nassau-st.

DRY GOODS.

PANIC PRICES! PANICS PRICES!
OF
FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS
FROM THE
WHOLESALE STOCK
AT
CHAS. HEARD & CO.'S, No. 301 Grand-st.
Rich Bayadere Silks at 37½ cents per yard.
Extra Rich, in Dress Patterns,
At $4 50 per dress.
Fine Bleached Sheeting (9-4 wide,)
At 18 cents per yard, worth 30 cents.
Fine Unbleached Sheeting, (10-4 wide,)
At 18¾ cents per yard, worth 31 cents.
500 pairs Whitney Blankets
At $3 50, worth $5.
100 pieces fine Satin Damask Linen (2 yards wide,)
At 50 cents per yard, cost 87½ cents.
10 cases Cotton Pillow Casing (6-4 wide,)
At one shilling per yard, (cost 20 cents.)
CHAS. HEARD & CO.,
No. 301 Grand-st.

YOU ARE
INVITED TO THE STORE OF
ROBERT RAIT & CO.,
No. 261 BROADWAY, CORNER OF WARREN-ST.,
To look at the
SPLENDID
ASSORTMENT OF JEWELRY,
and
WATCHES,
of
THE BEST MAKERS KNOWN,
All Goods
WARRANTED,
NOW SELLING EXTREMELY LOW
FOR CASH.

A LARGE INVOICE
OF
BEAUTIFUL, NEW AND
FASHIONABLE JEWELRY,
GENUINE AND WARRANTED,
For
IMMEDIATE SALE.
EXTREMELY LOW FOR CASH.
We invite our customers to make their selections early.
ROBERT RAIT & CO.,
No. 261 Broadway, corner Warren-st.

WATCHES! WATCHES! WATCHES!
At the store of
ROBERT RAIT & CO.,
Jurgenson, Cooper, Tobias,
Cragg, Beesley,
And others of the
Best London, Liverpool and Geneva makers,
FOR CASH,
At less than wholesale prices.
No. 261 Broadway, corner of Warren-st.

NEW GOODS!!!
FOR CASH BUYERS.
AT WHOLESALE.
LATHROP, LUDINGTON & CO.,
Nos. 23 and 25 Park-place,
and
Nos. 20 and 22 Murray-st.,
Are constantly making additions of new, fresh and desirable Goods, to their stock, thus making their magnificent warerooms the most attractive resort in town, for buyers who have the cash to spend. There are hundreds of merchants visiting our city daily who cannot find at their old houses anything but the remnants and fragments of worn-out Goods and are seeking for just such an opportunity to fill out their memorandums as we offer. We, therefore, invite all such to call and examine the
LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTED STOCK
of
DRY GOODS
IN THE UNION.
All of which will be offered at
ASTONISHINGLY LOW PRICES
FOR CASH.

SHEETINGS,	SHIRTINGS,
TICKINGS,	FLANNELS,
DE LAINES,	PRINTS,
BLACK AND FANCY SILKS,	BLANKETS,
MERINOS,	ALPACAS,
PARAMATTAS,	CLOTHS,

CASSIMERES, &c.
HOSIERY,
WHITE GOODS,
YANKEE NOTIONS, &c.

$200,000
worth of
UPHOLSTERY GOODS,
To be Sold
FOR CASH.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 243 Broadway,
Have determined, in consequence of the present monetary derangement, to close out the balance of their Stock at once.
CURTAINS OF BROCATEL,
TAPESTRY REPS,
PLAIN REPS,
SATIN DE LAINES,
WORSTED AND GERMAN DAMASKS,
Made and put up at prices to suit the times.
They would especially call attention to their select Stock of
PAPER HANGINGS.
Wishing to keep their
WORKMEN EMPLOYED
during the Winter, they will contract to paper and decorate Private Dwellings at COST PRICES.
Their Stock of
WINDOW SHADES
comprises every variety and style, which must be
CLOSED OUT
before Jan. 1, previous to removal to their New Store, without regard to cost.
LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS,
CORNICES AND FIXTURES,
33 per cent. less than cost of importation.

$255,000.—GREAT SALE OF WINTER CLOTHING!
STILL GREATER REDUCTIONS.
FOR THIRTY DAYS ONLY.
AT OAK HALL!
Nos. 84 and 86 Fulton-st., and 47 and 49 Gold-st.
Over a Quarter of a Million Dollars worth of
FINE AND FASHIONABLE GARMENTS
FOR MEN AND BOYS,
MUST BE SOLD
AT A GREAT SACRIFICE,
No wholesale or retail house can offer
SUCH GREAT INDUCEMENTS,
Come and see.
Don't buy until you call.
Open until 8 P. M.
THEO. R. B. DE GROOT.

BANKRUPT STOCK OF DRY GOODS,
Purchased for cash at
50 cents on the dollar,
selling off.
Broché Long Shawls, (all wool,) worth $16, for $10.
Broché Long Shawls, extra rich, &c., worth $25, for $12 50.
Silks for 5s. and 6s. per yard, worth 8s. and 10s.
Silk, very rich, for 8s., worth 14s.
Black Moire Antique, for 6s., worth 12s.
Blankets, Flannels, Ladies' Cloths, Merinos.
Paramattas, Alpacas, Linen Goods, &c., &c.
Stock, amounting to about Forty-five Thousand Dollars, must be closed out by the 1st of January.
OLIVER MOWBRAY, No. 289 Grand-st., cor. Forsyth.

FURS, FURS.
ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF
J. H. HARLEY'S
ENTIRE STOCK OF FANCY FURS
At retail,
BELOW COST.
Comprising a full assortment of
MANTILLAS, VICTORINES, CARDINALS, PELLERINES, CAPES, MUFFS, CUFFS, AND CHILDREN'S FURS.
Also, a full assortment of
GENTLEMEN'S FUR CAPS, COLLARS AND GLOVES.
And a choice selection of SLEIGH ROBES.
All the above were manufactured by J. H. HARLEY, expressly for City trade,
AT NO. 34 JOHN-ST.

CONTINUATION OF THE GREAT AUCTION Sale of the entire Stock of JOHN N. GENIN'S FURS,
Manufactured expressly for his retail trade, will be sold at auction without reserve on
FRIDAY AND SATURDAY, NOV. 27 AND 28,
AT NO. 358 BROADWAY.
The assortment comprises Cloaks, Capes Victorines, Muffs, Cuffs, Collars, Gloves, Mufflers, Sleigh and Lap Robes, &c., &c.
A new catalogue to be issued for those days has been so arranged, that from 10 to 11 o'clock, will be devoted to the sale of Gents' Furs, Robes, &c.; from 11 to 12 o'clock, will be sold Ladies' real Mink Sets, exclusively; from 12 to 1 o'clock, real Russia Sable Sets, and from 1 to 4 o'clock, P. M., a general assortment, manufactured from every variety of Fur in use.
As this rule will be strictly observed, a punctual attendance is requested.
HERTS & MOSS, Auctioneers.
NOTICE.—The salesroom is comfortably heated.

FURS—FURS—FURS.
GEO. C. TREADWELL & CO.
Will sell their entire stock at
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
AT PRICES TO CORRESPOND
With the times.
No. 172 Water-st.

3 NECK TIES FOR THE USUAL PRICE OF ONE.
Read the prices, then call and see the goods.
BLACK and FANCY SILK TIES, 25c.; usual price 75c.
BLACK, FANCY and MOIRE ANTIQUE TIES, twice around, 100 varieties, at 50c. each; usual price $1 [illegible].
ENGLISH GARROTE TIES, 30c.; usual price 75c.
SELF-ADJUSTING STOCKS, 35c. to 75c. each.
NAPOLEON TIES, 45c. to 75c. each.
RICH SILK SCARFS, 75c. to $1 75 each.
AT RETAIL FOR CASH.
SMITH & BROUWER, Importers,
No. [illegible] Vesey-st., up stairs.

DRY GOODS
For Cash or Approved Credit.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
Importers and Jobbers, No. 103 Liberty-st.,
Will close out their Extensive Stock of
FALL GOODS at a great sacrifice, embracing
Magnificent Silk Robes,
and Dress Silks; also, French
Merinos, Valencias, Wool Plaids,
Coburgs, Bombazines, Alpacas, and
Great Variety of Dress Goods.
Linen, Blanket and Domestic
Shawls in great variety.
Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings.

REMOVAL.
$75,000 STOCK OF CARPETS.
CLEARING-OUT SALE,
AT REDUCED PRICES, FOR CASH.
The subscriber, intending to move in January to his new store now building, (No. 275 Canal and No. [illegible] Howard, between Broadway and Elm sts.,) now offers his entire stock of Carpets, consisting of Velvets, Tapestries, 3-ply and Ingrain Carpets, Oil-cloths, Rugs, Mats, Table and Piano Covers, Rods, Druggets, &c., at greatly reduced prices. Cash buyers are invited to an examination.
GEO. E. L. HYATT,
Nos. 444 and 446 Pearl-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GRAND OPERATIC FESTIVAL.
Combination of Opera and Concert for the BENEFIT OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE DEPARTMENT FUND.
SATURDAY, Nov. 28, 1857.
The performance will commence with the Second Act of
IL TROVATORE.

Leonora....Mme. De La Grange
Azucena, the Gipsey....Mme. D'Angri
Count de Luna....Sig. Ardavani
Inez....Signora Morra
Manrico, the Troubadour....Sig. Bignardi
Ferrando....Sig. Gassier

To be followed by a
GRAND CONCERT.
PROGRAMME.
1. Ballad, "Bohemian Girl"....Balfe
Mr. PERRING.
2. Solo, Violin....Vieuxtemps
HENRI VIEUXTEMPS.
3. "Lo, Hear the Gentle Lark"....Bishop
Miss ANNIE MILNER.
4. Grand Variations, "Elisir d'Amore"....Thalberg
SIGISMUND THALBERG.
After which, the third act of
LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR.
CHARACTERS:
Lucia....Mlle. Cairoli
Edgardo....Sig. Labocetta
Enrico....Sig. Gassier
Raimondo....Sig. Fortini

To conclude with the last Act of
LA SONNAMBULA.
CHARACTERS:
Amina....Mme. La Grange
Elvino....Signor Labocetta
Rodolfo....Signor Gassier
Lisa....Signora Morra
Teresa....Mlle. Daire
Alessio....Signor Ximenes

Doors open at 6½. Performance at 7½ o'clock. No Reserved Seats.
Parquette and First Tier....One Dollar
Family Circle....Fifty Cents
Amphitheatre....Twenty-five Cents

Tickets to be had of the Trustees, Officers and Representatives of the Fire Department, and at the office of JOHN S. GILES, Treasurer, No. 34 Elizabeth-st.; HENRY W. HOWARD, Chief Engineer, No. 21 Elizabeth-st.; WM. HALL & SON'S, No. 239 Broadway, and the Academy of Music during the day and evening. Proscenium Boxes (seats for ten persons)....$20 each to be had of the Committee. ZOPHAR MILLS, No. 144 Front-st.; A. J. DELATOUR, No. 25½ Wall-st.; JAMES Y. WATKINS, No. 16 Catharine-st., Committee of Trustees on Benefits.
MONDAY, Nov. 30—ROBERT LE DIABLE.
First appearance in America of CARL FORMES.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
PROGRAMME.
COMBINATION OF OPERA AND CONCERT
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE
NEW-YORK FIRE DEPARTMENT FUND.
LA GRANGE,
D'ANGRI,
CAIROLI,
THALBERG,
and VIEUXTEMPS,
MISS MILNER,
MR. PERRING,
and other distinguished Artistes.
The second act of
IL TROVATORE.
LA GRANGE,
D'ANGRI,
BIGNARDI,
ARDAVANI.
GRAND CONCERT
BY
THALBERG and VIEUXTEMPS.
ENGLISH SONGS AND BALLADS,
BY
MISS MILNER and MR. PERRING.
The third act of
LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR.
MLLE. CAIROLI,
LABOCETTA,
GASSIER.
The last act of
SOMNAMBULA.
LA GRANGE,
LABOCETTA,
GASSIER.

SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 28, 1857.
Doors open at 6½; Performance at 7½ o'clock.
NO RESERVED SEATS.
Parquette and First Tier....$1.
Family Circle....50 cents.
Amphitheatre....25 cents.
Tickets to be had of the Trustees, Officers and Representatives of the Fire Department, and at the office of
JOHN S. GILES,
Treasurer, No. 34 Elizabeth-st.
HENRY H. HOWARD,
Chief Engineer, No. 21 Elizabeth-st.
WILLIAM HALL & SON,
No. 239 Broadway,
and at the
ACADEMY OF MUSIC
during the day and evening.
Proscenium Boxes, seats for ten persons, $20 each, to be had of the Committee.
ZOPHAR MILLS, No. 144 Front-st.,
A. J. DELATOUR, No. 25½ Wall-st.,
JAMES Y. WATKINS, No. 16 Catharine-st.,
Committee of Trustees on Benefits.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
CARL FORMES.
On MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 30, at 7¾,
First appearance in America of
CARL FORMES.
First night of Meyerbeer's Opera, in five acts, of
ROBERT LE DIABLE,
With numerous new dresses, new machinery, new properties and new scenery, for which this establishment is celebrated.
The cast will be the strongest ever presented, including
Madame ANNA DE LA GRANGE.
(Her first appearance as Alice.)
Mlle. CAIROLI,
(Her first appearance in opera.)
The new tenor, Sig. BIGNARDI,
(For the first time as Robert le Diable.)
Sig. LABOCETTA,
Who has kindly consented to sing the part of Raimbaut,
CARL FORMES,
His first appearance in America in his world-renowned character of Bertram.
In order to give due effect to this grand composition, an especial arrangement has been made with the management of Niblo's Garden, by which a
GRAND BALLET
will be combined with the Opera, in which the popular Danseuse,
MLLE. TERESA ROLLA,
Supported by a Corps de Ballet, will appear in a Divertissement, under the direction of
PAUL BRILLANT.
The sale of seats will commence this morning at the Academy, C. BREUSING'S, and SIBELL'S Stationery Store No. 20 Wall-st., *Evening Express* Building.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—On the nights of the performance of ROBERT LE DIABLE the curtain will rise at 7¾ o'clock precisely. Doors open at 7. Free List entirely suspended.
PRICES OF ADMISSION—Parquette, Balcony and First Circle, $1; Reserved Seats, 50 cents, extra; Family Circle, 50 cents; Amphitheatre, 25 cents; Private Boxes, from $4 to $20.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
THIS (Saturday) AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock.
GRAND JUVENILE AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE BY THE
WONDERFUL RAVELS.
The Comic Pantomime of
JOCKO.
Marzetti....as....The Ape
Gabriel Ravel....as....Pepo
EXERCISES ON THE TIGHT ROPE.
The dashing Marietta Zanfretta in a Grand Pas.
Positively last appearance of
BOREAS.
Tickets 50 cents. Children 25 cents.
Upper Boxes entrance in Crosby-st.) 25 cents.
Doors open at 1, to commence at 2 o'clock.
SATURDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.
LINA WINDEL'S BENEFIT.
GABRIEL, ANTOINE JEROME and MARIETTA ZANFRETTA.
New Ballet for the occasion,
THE TWO RIVALS.
Elvina....first time....Mlle. Lina Windel
EVOLUTIONS ON THE TIGHT ROPE.
Comic Pantomime
M. DECHALUMEAU.
Bequinet....Gabriel
M. Dechalumeau....Jerome
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½.
Tickets 50 cents; Upper Boxes 25 cents.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.
A great bill to-night.
PICTORIAL DRAMA AND NEW LOCAL PLAY.
SATURDAY—Third time of a new local piece, called
A DAY IN NEW-YORK.
Morning on the Battery,
Noon in Broadway,
Night in the Bowery,
With new scenery, representing the Battery, Burton's Theatre, Taylor's Saloon and the Bowery.
Mr. BURTON sustaining two comic characters, a Wharf Rat and an Apple Woman.
And the great Comic Drama of
PARIS AND LONDON,
in which
MR BURTON
will sustain his original character of Thomas Trot.
The whole of the large and talented company will appear in the piece.
The beautiful and exquisitely painted
PANORAMA,
representing a
SEA VOYAGE FROM BOULOGNE TO LONDON,
illustrating the terrible effect of
AN OCEAN STORM,
A SHIP ON FIRE.
In the course of a
GRAND MASKED FESTIVAL AND COMIC PANTOMIME,
THE AMERICAN ACROBATS
will appear in their
WONDER-EXCITING EXPLOITS.
Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM is engaged and will shortly appear.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATER.
No. 624 Broadway, above Houston st.
Undiminished attraction of the grand spectacular drama.
CROWDED HOUSES.
UNPARALLELED ENTHUSIASM.
SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 28, 1857,
THE SEA OF ICE;
OR, A MOTHER'S PRAYER.
Louise de Lascours, Ogarita, the Wild Flower of Mexico, Marie de Lascours, } Miss Laura Keene
Carlos, an adventurer, Marquis del Monte, }....Geo. Jordan
Barabas, a Sailor....J. Jefferson
Raoul de Lascours, Capt. of the Urania Mr. Wheatleigh
Balcony chairs, secured without extra charge, 50 cents.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ precisely.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Sole Lessee....Mr. E. A. Marshall
Stage Manager....Mr. F. B. Conway
SECOND WEEK OF MR. CHARLES MATHEWS.
SATURDAY, Nov. 28, 1857, will be presented Sheridan's celebrated comedy of
THE CRITIC.
Sir Fretful Plagiary, Puff, }....Mr. Charles Mathews.
TAKE THAT GIRL AWAY.
Charles Rocket, his original character....Mr. C. Mathews
To conclude with ANTONY AND CLEOPATRA.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Doors open at 6½; commence at 7 o'clock.
Second night of Mr. Lester's comic drama, TWO TO ONE; OR, THE KING'S VISIT. Mr. Leland's Comedy of CAPRICE; Or, LOVER AND HUSBAND, will also be given. Mr. Blake and Mr. Lester in original characters. All the comedians in the bill. MONDAY—Benefit of Mr. G. Holland, a programme including the entire strength of the company.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessee and Proprietor....Mr. E. Eddy
Boxes and Parquette, 25 cents. | Pit....12 cents.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON AND EVENING,
The performance to commence with
SANDS, NATHANS & CO'S
Great Triple Troupe of American, French and German Artists.
To conclude with the Extravaganza entitled
THE MONKEY OF MADRID.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
Chatham-street, near Roosevelt.
SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 28.
The entertainment will commence with the Drama of
THE GUNMAKER OF MOSCOW.
After which the grand Irish historical Drama of the
INVASION OF IRELAND.
To conclude with the first act of
ROBERT MACAIRE.
Doors open at 6½ o'clock. Curtain will rise at 7 o'clock.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—ANOTHER TRIUMPH!—BRILLIANT SUCCESS!—TO-DAY, (Saturday,) Nov. 28. In the AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, as well as THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, OUR COUNTRY'S SINEWS; OR THE MECHANIC AND THE VOLUNTEER, written by Mr. H. Watkins, and respectfully dedicated to the HEROES OF THE MEXICAN WAR. The AQUARIA, the Happy Family, Living Serpent, &c. Admittance 25 cents; children under ten, 13.

THE ANNUAL BALL AND PROMENADE CONCERT in aid of the NURSERY AND CHILD'S HOSPITAL will take place at the Academy of Music on the evening of TUESDAY, Dec. 22.
MANAGERS.
Mrs. C. E. Anderson,
Mrs. S. J. Bacon,
Mrs. August Belmont,
Mrs. James Brooks,
Mrs. C. J. Coggill,
Mrs. A. J. Constant,
Mrs. Edward Cooper,
Mrs. C. P. Daly,
Mrs. C. R. Degen,
Mrs. C. Du Bois,
Mrs. De Trobriand,
Mad. De Dion,
Mrs. T. A. Emmet,
Mrs. D. Dudley Field,
Mrs. Joseph Hudson,
Mrs. Wm. H. Jones,
Mrs. Chas E. Kuhn,
Mrs. Jacob Little,
Mrs. A. Le Barbier,
Mrs. E. L. Livingston,
Mrs. Philip Livingston,
Mrs. G. N. Miller,
Mrs. Chas. A. Minton,
Mrs. A. B. Mott,
Mrs. D. Colden Murray,
Mrs. Clarence Pell,
Mrs. Walden Pell,
Mrs. Wright E. Post,
Mrs. S. H. Remsen,
Mrs. Henry Renwick,
Mrs. S. S. Sands,
Mrs. John Sherwood,
Mrs. R. H. Sherwood,
Mrs. H. G. Stebbins,
Mrs. G. T. Strong,
Mrs. Ferdinand Suydam,
Mrs. F. S. Tallmadge,
Mrs. Tighe,
Mrs. Smith Van Buren,
Mrs. Viele,
Mrs. Dr. Watts,
Mrs. W. W. Webb,
Mrs. Isaac M. Wright.

E. E. Anderson,
Lloyd Aspinwall,
Hon. A. Belmont,
Robt. Benson, Jr.,
Captain Bensel,
Jas. Bleecker,
Alex. Bliss,
J. Busse,
Chas. F. Briggs,
Jos. Bridgham,
Hon. Jas. Brooks,
J. E. Brugiere,
Henry Chadwick,
Chas. A. Clinton,
C. B. Collins,
Wm. S. Constant,
Hon. J. E. Cooley,
Edward Cooper,
Major Crawford,
Judge Daly,
Chas. A. Dana,
Thos. E. Davis,
Henry Delafield,
Ed. Delafield, Jr.,
R. De Trobriand,
Cornelius Du Bois,
Colonel Duryee.
Daniel Elliott,
Dr. G. T. Elliott,
Thos. A. Emmet,
Henry S. Fearing,
Dudley Field,
Chas. Hoffman,
Wm. J. Hoppin,
Meredith Howland,
J. B. Ireland,
Robert James,
Peyton Jaudon,
Wm. H. Jones,
Hon. C. P. Kirkland,
Louis Lang,
Captain Launitz,
Arthur Leary,
Lt. Col. Lefferts,
Maj. Macomb, U.S.A.,
Albyn Marie,
Peter Marie,
R. H. Messinger,
Gen. G. P. Morris,
Captain Monroe,
Dr. A. B. Mott,
Col. J. B. Murray,
Ed. M. Newbould,
Captain Nevers,
J. De P. Ogden,
Alfred W. Pell,
Walden Pell,
Wm. C. Pell,
Captain Price,
Ed. S. Renwick,
Captain Riblet,
John Robertson,
Jas. F. Ruggles,
Leopold Schmidt,
Captain Shaler,
Captain Shumway,
Judge Slosson,
Edward Slosson,
E. D. Smith,
Captain Speaight,
Alex. Taylor,
Eugene Thorn,
Hon. J. Van Buren,
Egbert L. Viele,
J. H. Wainwright,
J. C. Walsh,
G. F. Winthrop,
Wm. Young,
J. C. Zimmerman.

Tickets, $2 each, admitting one person only.

SHORTLY TO CLOSE.
"THE HORSE FAIR."
ROSA BONHEUR'S
Great picture of the
HORSE FAIR
is now on exhibition at the Galleries of
WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO.,
No. 353 Broadway.
Admittance, 25 cents.
Hours of exhibition from 8½ A. M. to 6½ P. M.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
EXHIBITION OF BRITISH ART.
10th-st. and Broadway. Admission 25 cents.

FIRST CONCERT.—MME. GRAEVER-JOHNSON, the celebrated Pianist from London, at Niblo's Saloon, TUESDAY, Dec. 8.

A CONCERT FOR THE RELIEF OF THE POOR in the northwestern section of the City will be given, under the direction of a Committee of ladies, in the Church in 5th-av., corner of 35th-st., on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 1, commencing at 8 o'clock. The following artists have kindly volunteered their services: Mrs. Annie J. Warren, Miss Hattie Andem, Dr. Guilmette, Mr George Simpson, Messrs. Burke, Hoffman, Timm, Eisfeld, Aptommas, Sedgwick, and Mr. Eisfeld's Quartette Party, Messrs. Eisfeld, Noll, Reyer and Berquer. Tickets 50 cents.

THE EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS BY MODERN ARTISTS OF THE FRENCH SCHOOL.—At the old ART UNION ROOMS, No. 497 Broadway, will remain open until further notice, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and from 7 to 10 evening. Holders of Season Tickets will retain their privilege until the close of the exhibition, of which due notice will be given. The Gallery is well lighted and warmed. R. FRODSHAM, Secretary.

POWERS' GREEK SLAVE, MARTYRDOM OF HUSS,
Diana and her Nymphs, are a few among the hundred wonderful works of art on exhibition at the Dusseldorf Gallery—day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

STRANGERS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO SEE The great Dusseldorf Gallery of Paintings. Powers' Greek Slave, the Adoration, the Fairies, are each worth the price of admission. Open day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

GALLERY OF EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES, No. 659 Broadway.—Dr. ABBOTT'S wonderful collection has a character above all other exhibitions in America, and is pronounced by travelers to be superior to any museum in the world. Open day and evening. Admission 25 cents.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES
No. 806 Broadway, New-York.
No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn.
Classes now open for the reception of pupils.
Weekly assemblies for ladies and gentlemen at both establishments for practice in the Lanciers quadrille, German cotillion and all other dances.
For circulars, &c., apply at either Academy.

MADAME SAUVAGEAU'S DANCING ACADEMY—Mozart Hall Buildings, opposite Bond-st., open every night from 7 o'clock. This unique establishment combines splendid rooms, newly waxed floor, good music, accomplished danseuses, perfect order. "Les Lanciers" taught without extra charge. Admission 50 cents.

MR. CHARRUAUD'S DANCING SCHOOL, No. 54 East 13th-st. New Classes are forming, and pupils received on Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday, at 12 o'clock, noon, and 3½ o'clock, afternoons. Tuesday and Friday at 8 o'clock, evening, for gentlemen.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN woman to take charge of a house in Brooklyn where the lady is in feeble health and family small. A competent person who will make herself useful will find a comfortable home. Address, stating terms, with references HOME, at the office of this paper.

WANTED—A MIDDLE-AGED PROTESTANT WOMAN, to go a short distance in the country. She must be a good plain cook, washer and ironer, and willing to make herself useful to her employers. Address SETH RIPLEY, *Times* Office, when an interview can be had.

JOHN YOUNG COULD NOT ALWAYS supply all who called for servant girls, but now he can and any who may have paid and was disappointed may now be suited, without charge, at the old Protestant Employment Office, No. 6 6th-av.

WANTED—A CHILD TO WET NURSE, AT HER own residence, by a respectable, healthy American woman, with a fresh breast of milk. Call, for 2 days, at No. 16 Morton-st. Good reference given.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN GIRL TO SEW, TAKE care of children, and assist in the up stairs work of a small family. Apply at No. 127 Charlton-st., immediately.

WANTED—A CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS She must understand her business thoroughly, and have the best of City references. Apply at No. 20 Waverley-place.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles, Wholesale and Retail.
At prices from $25 and upward.
WARREN WARD,
No. 277 Canal-st., (old No. 38,)
Four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—New and beautiful styles of enameled, solid oak and grained chamber furniture. Housekeepers in want of these cheap and fashionable styles of Bedroom Furniture, will find an extensive assortment at H. F. FARRINGTON'S Warerooms, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster-st., New-York.

PROVISIONS FOR THE POOR, AT COST PRICES!
The subscriber has opened a depot at
No. 283 CANAL-ST.,
for the sale of the following articles to the laboring classes, at actual cost prices, for cash only, viz.:
FLOUR AND MEAL OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
BEANS,
PEAS,
RICE,
PEARL BARLEY,
TEA,
SUGAR,
COFFEE,
POTATOES,
DOMESTIC DRIED FRUITS, of all kinds,
and other kinds of provisions of the best quality.
A. M. COFFIN, No. 283 Canal-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—BY TWO TIDY GIRLS, WITH EXCELLENT City reference, situations, in the City or country preferred; one does the baking or general housework of a plain family; makes bread; washes and irons well; does up linen in style, makes butter; the other as chambermaid and waitress; or as nurse and chambermaid; is quick at the needle; the Hudson River part of the country preferred; wages $6; call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT Protestant woman as general servant; also, by a tidy English Protestant; also, three Catholic girls of high respectability, competent and trusty for any capacity, in gentlemen's families; they knowing how to appreciate a good place, will accept of moderate wages for the Winter, and be willing to do all they can to please their employer. Apply to J. S. MORGAN, No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTABLE Protestant women; one as cook, who understands her business, can make bread and pastry, and is willing to do a small portion of the washing; the other as chambermaid and waitress; is a good washer and ironer. If both are employed in the same family will go at moderate wages. The best of City references can be produced. Call at No. 24 3d av. for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A COMPETENT woman, as nurse; one who understands the care of a baby from its birth; or would take the care of grown children; understands cutting and fitting children's clothes. Can give the best of City reference. No. 67 West 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., rear building.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT English girl for housework chamberwork, or any situation where she can have a home; is smart, neat, willing to work, and anxious to please her employer; is intelligent, and competent to assist in any domestic duties. Wages, $3 per month; highly recommended; can be seen at No. 203 7th-av., near 24th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO YOUNG GIRLS, one as nurse and seamstress, is competent to take care of an infant, and would be willing to go South; the other as good plain cook, washer and ironer. Have got the best of City reference. Call at their present residence, No. 294 West 20th st. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR TWO COLORED girls, of 19 and 15 years of age; they have been carefully brought up, are good seamstresses, gentle and good tempered, capable of doing the light work of a family, or tending in a nursery; wages not so much an object as a secure home for the Winter. Apply at No. 18 Washington-square.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, AS A GOOD COOK, AND to wash and iron, by a very competent girl—understands meats, poultry and game, soups, pastry and bread. Also, as chambermaid and waiter, as nurse and seamstress, as laundress, as seamstress and dressmaker, and to do general housework, in the City or country, by very industrious girls. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the store.

WANTED—BY A GENTEEL PROTESTANT GIRL, a situation as seamstress and nurse, or to take care of a baby. Is quick at the needle, willing and competent. Wages $6 to $7. Best City reference. Also a laundress who thoroughly understands her business; does up gentlemen's shirts in fashionable style, or as cook and laundress. Call at No. 2 6 East 23d st. for one week.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as cook, washer and ironer, understands pastry and baking; has no objection to go a short distance to the country; her last employer can be seen; has good reference. Call at No. 53 King-st., in the rear, 2d floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE, BY AN English Protestant woman, who has had much experience in young infants; fully competent to take the entire charge of a nursery; can give six years' City reference from her employer. Can be seen at No. 70 12th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO HAS HAD four years' experience in the Banking business, a situation in the same, or mercantile business, as bookkeeper or general clerk; satisfactory references will be given. Address J. F. ADAMS, Aaron Swarts' Post-Office, Chatham-square.

WANTED—A HOME.—A RESPECTABLE FEMALE, American, recently thrown out of employment by the pressure would like to enter some family, either to sew or to make herself useful in any capacity; she asks no other compensation than that of food and shelter for the Winter. Address HOME, *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY TWO ACTIVE, WILLING GIRLS, sisters, situations to do general housework, in City or country; are good plain cooks; make good bread, cakes and pies, and excellent laundresses; are able and willing to work and give satisfaction. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A PROTESTANT, a situation as child's nurse; is competent to take charge of a baby from its birth; is a good seamstress; can make up underclothes in the neatest manner. Can be seen at No. 885 Broadway, in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, as laundress or cook; can get the best of City references. None but the best of families need apply. Can be seen for two days, at No. 78 Washington-st., third floor, front room.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO PROTESTANT girls; one as cook, washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid and waitress. Both have good City reference. Apply, for 2 days, at No. 21 3d av., Bible House. W. W. CAIRNS, Superintendent.

WANTED.—A YOUNG GIRL WANTS A SITUATION either as child's nurse, chamberwork, or light housework, in a small family. Good City references given. Apply at No. 1,087 Broadway, near 32d-st., fancy store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG AMERICAN woman as seamstress or nurse; can take the entire charge of an infant. Best of City reference. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 147 East 13th-st., until engaged.

WANTED.—A NICE AND RESPECTABLE GERMAN Protestant young woman desires a situation, is a good cook and baker, and an excellent washer and ironer; has the best of reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 175 Bowery.

WANTED.—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES A SITUATION as seamstress or nurse; would be willing to assist with chamberwork, if required. Has good City references. Call at No. 35 Christopher-st., in the basement.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN a situation as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 71 West 16th-st.

WANTED—A HEALTHY YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as wet nurse. Application to be made to GEORGE KELLOCK, Jr., Superintendent Out-Door Poor, Rotunda, Park, corner of Chambers and Centre sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG PERSON, a situation to do general housework; is capable of waiting or sewing, or taking care of children. Apply at No. 86 East Baltic-st., South Brooklyn.

WANTED.—AN AMERICAN GIRL WISHES A situation as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework. Good reference given. Apply at No. 247 Spring-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as cook and to assist or do washing and ironing. Is a good baker and has good City reference. Address or apply at No. 508 Broadway, in the store of Mr. WINDFIELD.

WANTED.—AN EXPERIENCED LAUNDRESS, competent to do all kinds of fine washing, fluting, &c., wishes a few ladies' and gentlemen's washing. Has good accommodations, and can be highly recommended. May be seen at No. 146 3d-av. Mrs. BENSON.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, to cook, wash and iron, and perfectly understands her business; would be willing to do general housework in a small family. Call at No. 250 Bridge st., Brooklyn. City reference given.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, (Protestant,) a situation to do the housework of a small private family; good references can be given. Apply at No. 107 Degraw-st., (old number 87,) South Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN a situation as nurse and seamstress. A good home being the principal object; moderate wages will be accepted. Inquire at 121 West 20th-st., first floor, front.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN who thoroughly understands all kinds of farm work, a situation as farmer or coachman. Can produce the very best kind of reference. Address Box No. 1,940 New-York Post-Office, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-AGED Scotch lady, to do general housework or plain cooking in a small family. Apply at No. 249 25th-st., between 9th and 10th avs., back basement.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or chamberwork and sewing. Good City references given. Apply No. 165 3d-av., near 16th-st., in fancy store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A PRIVATE family by a young man who understands his business; is a Protestant and can give the most satisfactory references. Inquire at No. 19 West 16th-st.

WANTED.—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as cook. Has the best of City reference; understands her business perfectly. Can be seen until engaged, at No. 2 Union-Court, University-place.

WANTED.—A LADY WISHES TO GET HER GIRL a situation as Chambermaid or to do housework. Has no objection to go to the country. Apply at No. 313 West 24th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITUATION as chambermaid and seamstress; or nurse; good City reference given; No. 148 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as seamstress, by the week or month; can be seen, for one week, at No. 231 East 19th-st., fourth floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION in a small private family, as plain cook and first-rate washer and ironer; good City reference; can be seen for two days at No. 120 4th-av., corner of 12th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SWEDISH PROTESTANT girl to do chamberwork and fine washing; or seamstress. Apply at her last place, 52 West 21st-st.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN, A SITUATION AS waiter. Address F. W. B., Mr. Morris' Livery Stable, 13th-st., between 5th-av. and University-place.

WANTED — BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH woman, a situation as professed cook. Best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 145 6th-av.

FREE TO FAMILIES—FOR BEST OF SERVANTS.—Every home can secure good, civil, capable help, daily; German, English, Welsh, Scotch and American Protestants, at moderate wages, to suit all, at the New Domestic Institute and Home, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. This extensive depot is conducted by respectable American ladies. All orders promptly attended, if post-paid.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY AN AMERICAN woman, fully competent to take charge of a family with or without children, or as nurse in a respectable family, or to attend a first class bakery or confectionery. Can give the most satisfactory reference in either capacity, in the City or Brooklyn. Call or address SARAH MONSON, No. 331 Broadway, in the watchmaker's store, any time this week or next.

WANTED—BY A STRONG AND ACTIVE YOUNG woman, who understands some departments of family cooking, a situation to do general housework, which would afford her an opportunity of increasing her knowledge as cook. She may be seen till the 2d of December, at the house of her present employer, No. 62 East 27th-st., near 4th-av.

FREE TO EMPLOYERS.—A FULL ASSORTMENT of servants are now at No. 14 Sixth-avenue and No. 359 Bowery, near 4th st., free to employers. Many are well recommended and will be satisfied with low wages in the City or country.

A PHYSICIAN, WHO HAS PRACTICED Allopathically and Homeopathically, desires to make a sea voyage, and solicits employment as a medical attendant to an individual or a party. Satisfactory references given. Address B., M. D., *Times* office.

POLITICAL NOTICES.

REGULAR AMERICAN AND PEOPLE'S NOMINATION.
Fifth Judicial District, VIIIth and IXth Wards.
For Police Justice—JAMES M. MURRAY.
For Civil Justice—Hon. HENRY J. IRVING.

UNANIMOUS REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.
Thirteenth Aldermanic District, Twenty-second Ward.
For Alderman—CHARLES WILMOT.
SAMUEL SCOTT, Chairman. } Ward Nominating
WM. O'BRYON, Secretary. } Committee.

REPUBLICAN AND PEOPLE'S NOMINATION.
IIID JUDICIAL DISTRICT—VIIITH and IXTH WARDS.
For Police Justice—ROBERT H. JOHNSTON.
For Civil Justice—WILLIAM E. SMITH, Jr.

EIGHTH WARD REPUBLICAN AND PEOPLE'S NOMINATIONS.
For Mayor,
DANIEL F. TIEMANN.
For Alderman—Third Aldermanic District,
JEREMIAH BESSON.
For Alderman—Fifth Aldermanic District,
WILLIAM TUCKER.
For Chief Justice—Third Judicial District,
WM. E. SMITH, Jr.
For Police Justice,
ROBERT H. JOHNSTON.
School Commissioner....WM. BLOOMFIELD.
School Inspector....DAVID COLEMAN.
School Trustees....{ MATTHIAS CLARK. WM. FORBES.
(To fill vacancy,) { ELIPHALET BOOTMAN.
Constables....{ ABRAHAM MOSES. WM. B. JONES.
JOHN J. SILLCOCK, Pres. VIIIth Ward Rep. Ass.
JOHN J. SHAW, GEO. W. PAULDING, } Secretaries.

SIXTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT—XVIIIth and XXIst Wards. Regular Democratic nomination for Police Justice.
DANIEL W. CLARKE.
RICHARD BUSTEED, Chairman.
DENNIS MINTON, Secretary.

FOURTEENTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT, EIGHTEENTH WARD.—Regular Republican Nominations—For Alderman—MATTHIAS BRAKELY. Citizens of the Eighteenth Ward! We present to you the name of MATTHIAS BRAKELY, as a candidate for your suffrages in the next election. He is a man of high character, of undoubted integrity, and in every respect worthy of your support. As a merchant, he has established for himself a noble reputation in the mercantile community. We have a sure guarantee in him that, if elected, he will second the efforts of Mr. Tiemann, and devote himself zealously to the purification of our municipal affairs. Friends of Reform, of order and good government, to the polls! Let him not be defeated.
HOMER FRANKLIN.
President Eighteenth Ward Republican Association.
JULIUS M. ACKLEY, JOHN A. FOSTER, } Secretaries.

THE CANDIDATES FOR POLICE JUSTICE OF THE SIXTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT—XVIIIth AND XXIst WARDS.—The candidates for this office are two: DANIEL W. CLARKE, the regular Democratic nominee, and RICHARD KELLY, the Republican candidate. Mr. CLARKE is already well known to the public, as having filled the office at a former period with advantage to the public and credit to himself. By profession he is a lawyer of some standing, and his integrity and ability are beyond doubt. Mr. KELLY, the Republican nominee, is a highly respectable man, keeps a feed store, is connected with the Bull's Head Bank, and is reported to be worth one hundred thousand dollars. Whether these qualifications fit him for the position of Police Justice, is a question for the electors to decide. A highly respectable feed dealer, and who fattens horses admirably may make a very incompetent Justice. The right man for the right place evidently appears to be Mr CLARKE, the regular Democratic nominee. He will, no doubt, be elected.
AN ELECTOR OF THE DISTRICT.

SIXTEENTH AND TWENTIETH WARDS.—GRAND RALLY.—The citizens of the above Wards favorable to the election of
DANIEL F. TIEMANN,
The People's Candidate for Mayor, will meet at Knickerbocker Hall, corner of 23d-st. and 8th-av., on SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 28, at 7½ o'clock, to respond to the above, and also the Ward nominations. Hon. J. R. WHITING, Hon. ERASTUS BROOKS, A. F. ANDREWS, Esq. LUMAN SHERWOOD, Esq., and others will address the meeting. By order of the Committee.

Sixteenth Ward.	*Twentieth Ward.*
SAML. HOPPER,	D. D. CONOVER,
G. MERRITT,	JAS. POLLOCK,
JNO. LINDSAY,	N. NESBITT,
G. G. BUTLER,	J. CROWTHER,
F. OAKLEY,	J. H. ANDERSON.

EIGHTEENTH WARD.—REPUBLICAN CHARTER TICKET.—The following ticket was unanimously nominated at the Republican Charter Convention of the XVIIIth Ward, on the 21st inst.: *Commissioner*—GEORGE W. PEARCY.
School Trustees—CORNELIUS V. DE FOREST, DE WITT CLINTON WEEKS.
Inspector—JAMES W. GERARD.
Constables—HENRY BISHOP, JAMES W. BRITT.
TIMOTHY G. CHURCHILL, Chairman.
ROBERT COLBY, Secretary.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD—CITIZENS' TICKET.—At a large and enthusiastic meeting of the citizens of the XVth Aldermanic District, XXIst Ward, held at the Metropolitan Garden 2d-av., on Wednesday evening, 25th inst., the following ticket was unanimously nominated: For Alderman, GEORGE W. VARIAN; for School Commissioner, ELIJAH MILLS; for School Inspectors, LEWIS S. THOMAS and B. B. CHAPPELL; for Trustees, JOSEPH N. BARNES and ARNEST FINK; for Constables, FRANKLIN LAUGHLIN and ABRAHAM CONNER. RUFUS D. CASE, Chairman.
JOHN C. STANBERY, Secretary.

EIGHTH WARD.—THE CITIZENS OF THE Eighth Ward are cautioned against paying any money for the benefit of the Republican Association to any persons except to Messrs. WM. H. ALBERTSON, HENRY A. MORGAN, GEO. S. LEVINGS, WM. BLOOMFIELD and WILLIAM PALMER, they being the only persons authorized to collect the same. By order of the Association. JOHN J. SILLCOCK, President.
JOHN J. SHAW, GEO. W. PAULDING, } Secretaries.

REPUBLICAN REGULAR NOMINATIONS.
For Mayor—DANIEL F. TIEMANN.
For Governor of Almshouse—WASHINGTON SMITH.
For Supervisors.
JOHN A. KENNEDY, ORISON BLUNT,
WILLIAM R. STEWART, PETER P. VOORHIS,
AUGUSTUS WEISSMANN, THOMAS B. STILLMAN.
ISAAC DAYTON, Chairman City Convention.
J. C. PINCKNEY, J. E. SNODGRASS, Secretaries.

$1,000 REWARD.—THE TIEMANN EXECUTIVE Committee offer a reward of $1,000 for the detection of the organized companies of men who have it in contemplation to frequently vote for Fernando Wood in various districts. The District-Attorney will treat with parties in relation to this reward and its objects. JOHN A. KENNEDY, Chairman.

CITIZENS' NOMINATION—FOR COUNCILMEN of the IVth Senatorial District, comprising the Ist, IId, III, IVth, Vth, VIth, VIIth, VIIIth and XIVth Wards: JOSEPH D. MARTIN, RICHARD BARNABY, JOHN EDWARDS, WM. PARKER GEORGE HAGGERTY and CHARLES F. SAKMEISTER.
JOHN FORSHAY, Chairman.

MASS MEETING OF THE VIIITH, IXTH and XVth Wards! Fifth Aldermanic District. For Alderman, WILLIAM TUCKER. At Bleecker Buildings, corner of Morton and Bleecker-sts., on FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 27, 1857, at 7½ o'clock. By order of Committee of Arrangements.

AMERICAN NOMINATIONS.—FOR SUPERVISORS: GEORGE BRIGGS, HIRAM CORWIN, GEO. W. WARNER, HORATIO REED, JOHN L. RIKER, HENRY SNYDER.

SEVENTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT—IXth and XVth Wards—Democratic and People's candidate for Alderman—AARON H. BEAN has the unanimous nomination.

PEOPLE'S CANDIDATE FOR THE FOURTH Aldermanic District, comprising parts of the VIth, VIIth, Xth, XIIIth and XIVth Wards. For Alderman—WILLIAM F. LINDSAY.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD.—REGULAR Democratic Nomination for Alderman, Hon. NICHOLAS SEAGRIST, the Workingman's Candidate, and who was only beaten by one vote two years ago.

FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT.—Ist, IId IIId and Vth Wards.—For Civil Justice: JAMES GREEN.

REGULAR AMERICAN AND PEOPLE'S NOMINATION—Eighth Judicial District, XVIth and XXth Wards. For Police Justice—JOHN QUACKENBUSH.

FOR MAYOR—DANIEL F. TIEMANN, REGULAR Republican nomination. For Alderman, JACOB H. VALENTINE, of XIVth Aldermanic District, XVIIIth Ward.

NOMINATION FOR RE-ELECTION—FOR Police Justice, Ist, IId, IIId and Vth Wards,
JAMES H. WELSH.

SIXTEENTH WARD.—SCHOOL COMMISSIONER.—Regular Democratic, American and Union candidate,
EDWIN SMITH.

SIXTEENTH WARD—NINTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.—Regular Democratic American candidate,
PETER FULLMER.

FIRST ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.—PEOPLE'S Ticket: *For Mayor*—DANIEL F. TIEMANN; *For Alderman*—HENRY SMITH.

PEOPLE'S TICKET, TWENTY-SECOND WARD.—*Mayor*—D. F. TIEMANN,
Alderman—J. F. CHAMBERLAIN.

BOARDING.

CORTLANDT-STREET HOTEL,
NO. 28 CORTLANDT STREET.
BOARD REDUCED FROM $2 TO $1 50 PER DAY.
J. S. STEBBINS, Proprietor.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR two or three gentlemen, wishing first-class accommodations, will find superior rooms, with board, at No. 105 West Fourteenth-st. The house is strictly first-class, furnished handsomely, and combines every comfort and convenience. It is conducted on liberal principles, and a fair, not extravagant, price will be expected. To save trouble to all parties, those wishing low-priced board please not apply.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, PLEASANTLY located up-town, in a large house, with modern conveniences, having more room than they use, would add to their family circle a gentleman and lady, or two gentlemen, who can appreciate a quiet home with people who have business of their own and know how to mind it. For terms, references, &c., address UP-TOWN, Box No. 1,179 Post-Office.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE WHO wish really genteel board, may obtain a newly and handsomely furnished parlor with bedroom adjoining, having every modern convenience, with a small family of respectability residing in 8th-st., near Broadway, where there are no children or boarders. Terms $25 per week. Address, giving name, "Home." Station D., Post-Office. Unexceptionable references exchanged.

BOARDING.—FAMILIES OR SINGLE GENTLEMEN may now procure handsome rooms, with permanent board, where the comforts of a genteel home may be enjoyed, at moderate terms; house first-class, containing all the modern improvements. Apply at No. 3 Ashland-place, second door from Greenwich-av. Access by 6th-av. cars and Amity st. stages.

BOARDING—A FAMILY IN 26TH-ST., NEAR Broadway, wishing to reduce expenses, would furnish a gentleman and his wife with pleasant rooms and board and use of piano for the Winter or longer if desired. The best of references required. Address A. B., Union-square Post-Office.

BOARDING.—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED front room to let, with board, to a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen; or the front and back room would be let together to a family or a party of gentlemen. Apply at No. 85 Varick-st.

BOARDING.—AN UNFURNISHED ROOM WITH board for a gentleman and his wife, in a plain American family, where few boarders are taken; also, a furnished room for a party of young gentlemen who would room together. Terms moderate. Apply at 5 Laight-st.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING in 14th-st., in a first-class house, would let, with board, a parlor and bedroom on second floor, to a gentleman and wife, or single gentleman. Address HOME, Box No. 2,387 Post-Office.

BOARDING AND ROOMS TO LET—IN A desirable location near the Crystal Palace. Gentlemen can be accommodated on reasonable terms. Inquire on the premises, No. 679 6th-av.

BOARDING.—A VERY PLEASANT ROOM TO let, with partial board, to a single gentleman, in a private family; gas and bath in the house. References given and required, at No. 66 Amity-st.

BOARDING.—A FEW SELECT BOARDERS CAN obtain well-furnished rooms and first-rate board at a moderate price in the desirably located house No. 17 9th-st.

BOARDING.—TO LET, TO GENTLEMEN, A room suitable for two, for $3 each; house first-class. Apply at No. 250 West 20th-st.; convenient to the 14th-st. stages.

BOARDING.—FRONT PARLOR AND BEDROOM, on second floor, unfurnished, to let, with board, to gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen, at No. 72 2d av.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, AND several single gentlemen, can be accommodated at No. 11 West 11th-st.; first-class house and moderate terms.

BOARDING.—A FRONT ROOM AND BEDROOM to let with board to two gentlemen in a private family. Apply at No. 141 West 34th-st. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDROOM may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, rooms for gentlemen.

BOARDING.—A SMALL FAMILY HAVING more room than they require, would let one room with or without board. Apply at No. 6 1st-st.

BOARDING.—TWO OR THREE VERY PLEASANT rooms may be had, with full or partial board, by applying at No. 163 East 14th st.

MURRAY HILL.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY will let a suite of furnished rooms on the second floor, with large private parlor, to a family of first-class boarders or two gentlemen and wives. Apply at No. 42 East 35th-st., between Madison and 4th avs. References exchanged.

MURRAY HILL—NO. 36 EAST THIRTY-FIFTH-STREET.—Rooms in suites or single, on the first, second, third or fourth floor, with or without partial board and private table in a first-class house, occupied by the family of a clergyman. Madison-av. stages pass near the door.

NO. 35 EAST TWENTY-FIFTH-STREET.—A very desirable home may be found in a private family for a gentleman and his wife; a large front parlor, with communicating bedroom on the second floor; the house is conveniently situated, being only a few doors from 4th-av. References exchanged.

NO. 36 EAST THIRTY-FIFTH-STREET, MURRAY HILL.—A suit of rooms on second floor—a very pleasant parlor and other rooms, in a first-class house, occupied by the family of a clergyman; with or without partial and private table. Madison-avenue stages pass near the door.

NO. 20 LAMARTINE-PLACE—WEST 29th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., a suit of 5 rooms on the second floor to let with board, separate or together, to a good family, furnished or unfurnished, with gas, bath connected, by hot and cold water. Situations pleasant connected by cars and stages to all business parts of the City.

NO. 107 CLINTON-PLACE, (EIGHTH ST.,) between 5th and 6th avs. Very desirable and well-furnished front rooms (parlor and bedroom) on third floor can be had, with board, in this convenient and pleasant location, if applied for immediately. Dinner at 6. Terms reasonable. References exchanged.

NO. 143 MADISON-STREET—A BACK room on the third floor to let, with board for two friends wishing to room together, will be let on moderate terms to suitable parties; gas and water in the room; house heated by furnace; bath in the house. Apply as above. References exchanged.

NO. 39 WEST-SIXTEENTH-STREET, NEAR FIFTH-AVENUE.—An elegant suite of rooms on second floor; also single rooms, may be had, with board. Terms reasonable. References exchanged.

NO. 42 GROVE-STREET, NEAR BLEECKER.—A gentleman and wife, or two or three single gentlemen, can obtain pleasant rooms with board in a private family. Gas, bath, &c. Terms moderate.

PRIVATE BOARD IN BROOKLYN—IS offered in a small family living in genteel style in a modern built house, pleasantly situated between and near the Montague and South Ferries. Two gentlemen only will be taken, and, if disposed, come as pleasant members of a home circle. Address H. W. B., Box No. 2,415, Post-Office, or apply at No. 50 State, near Henry-st.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—TWO gentlemen and their wives, and two single gentlemen only, can be accommodated in a private family, (No. 82 Cranberry-st., second brown-stone house east of Rev. Mr. Beecher's Church,) 3 minutes from Fulton or Wall-st. ferry; nice rooms on second or third floor, furnished or unfurnished. Call and see. Price according to accommodations.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN WITH their wives, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms and good board, by applying at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A LARGE HANDSOME room on the second floor, with partial board, may be obtained at No. 248 Henry-st., within five minutes' walk of the South or Wall-st. Ferry.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—FROM EIGHT TO ten minutes' walk to Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries; handsome modern-built house, in a desirable neighborhood. Terms moderate. No. 49 Concord-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—THREE MINUTES' walk from Wall or South-st. ferry. Two gentlemen can obtain pleasant rooms in a private family, with partial board. Apply at No. 44 Joralemon-st. The best of reference given and the same required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—MAY BE OBTAINED in one of the most delightful locations in South Brooklyn, in a house containing all the modern improvements and accessible to the cars and ferries, by applying at Carrol-place, seventh house east of Court-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A LARGE, PLEASANT front room, at No. 229 Hicks-st. References exchanged.

BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN WITH his wife, and a single gentleman, desire to obtain board and pleasant apartments with a private family, living in good style, and between 4th and 6th avs., not much above Madison-square. Any gentleman's family having the rooms to spare may add a very desirable party to their circle. The very best City references given and required. Boarding-house keepers will please not answer. Address HOME, Box No. 2,501 Post-Office.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—BY A single gentleman, in a private family, with no other boarders, and where he can enjoy the comforts of a home. Terms must be moderate. Situation not more than 15 minutes from the Fulton or Wall-st. ferry. Address with full particulars, stating terms, &c., L., Box No. 918 Post-Office, New-York.

PRIVATE BOARDING.—A SMALL FAMILY consisting of three, would let two pleasantly-furnished rooms to a gentleman and his wife, or two single gents. House new, and contains all the modern improvements, east side of City; good table and home comforts, for which a fair price is expected. Undoubted references required. Address, for 1 week, D. W., office *Daily Times*.

BOARD IN A PRIVATE FAMILY.—ONE OR two young men can be accommodated with partial board in a private family; breakfast, and dinner at 6 o'clock, and three meals on Sunday. Pleasant location, and convenient to cars and stages. Apply at No. 104 West 10th-st., between 4th and Bleecker. Terms moderate.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND his wife, in a private family; location above 8th-st., and between Broadway and 7th-av. (Boarding-house people need not answer.) Address Box No. 4,646 Post-Office. Answer for three days.

BOARD WANTED—BY A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, between Bleecker and 20th sts. and 3d and 8th avs., for $3½ per week. Unexceptionable reference given and required. Address K. S., *Times* office.

ROOM WANTED—A FURNISHED ROOM, WITH or without breakfast, in the IXth Ward. Address HO., *New-York Times* Office.

WANTED.—WILL TAKE TO BOARD IN A PRIVATE family, two children. Good religious instruction. Apply at No. 390 Broadway, second floor.

BOARDING.

A FURNISHED HOME WITH BOARD.—A family consisting of a gentleman and his wife only, having a spacious and elegantly furnished dwelling, would accommodate a select and quiet family of from 3 to 6 persons; a private table if desired; house pleasantly located between Union-square and Gramercy-park. Apply at room No. 5, Bible House, 4th-av.

PRIVATE BOARD WANTED.—A FAMILY, consisting of a gentleman and wife, two children and nurse, and a single gentleman, desire board for the Winter in a genteel private family residing very near 34th-st., between 4th and 9th avs. They will require 5 rooms and a first-class private table, for which they will pay $125 per month. Parties having such accommodations will address Box No. [illegible]879 Post-Office. References exchanged.

FURNISHED HOME WITH BOARD.—A family consisting of a gentleman and his wife only, having a spacious and well furnished dwelling, would accommodate a select and quiet family of from 3 to 6 persons. House pleasantly located, between Union-square and Gramercy Park. Apply at Room No. 5, Bible House, 4th-av.

A FURNISHED PARLOR, HAVING GAS, Croton use of bath, &c., to let, with or without board, to persons only of high respectability, in the modern and well-located house, No. 52 West 15th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

BOARD IN JERSEY CITY.—TWO GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms, at No. 109 Washington-st., only three squares from the ferry.

WANTED—BOARD, IN A RESPECTABLE FAMILY, for three persons, between 20th and 50th sts., and Broadway and 8th-av. Terms must be moderate. Address G. N., Union-square Post-Office.

WANTED—A HOME IN A RESPECTABLE FAMILY, where instruction in mathematics, &c., Latin, Greek, French, Spanish or English would be taken in full or part payment. Address S. C. S., *Times* Office.

WANTED—A NEW OR GOOD SECOND-HAND Piano, in exchange for board and tuition in a female College, three hours' ride from the City. Address M. B., Box No. 3,218 Post-Office.

PRIVATE BOARDING.—TWO SUITES OF rooms and one or two single rooms may now be obtained on making application at No. 59 2d-av.

ONE VACANCY HAS OCCURRED—AT NO. 400 4th-st. Any gentleman desiring to locate for the Winter will find this an eligible situation.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, OF TWO PERSONS, have a furnished room on third story, with gas, &c., to rent, to a gentleman. References given and required. Any note addressed to D., No. 455 3d-av., will be promptly attended to.

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOMS WITH AND without board, at No. 598 West Houston-st., near Broadway.

TWO GENTLEMEN CAN BE ACCOMMODATED with board at No. 145 Clinton, near Grand-st.

ROOMS TO LET.—A SMALL FAMILY HAVING more room than they require, would let one or two rooms to single gentlemen, with breakfast if required. Apply at No. 216 Bleecker-st.

INSTRUCTION.

ALONZO FLACK, A. M.,
Principal of Hudson River Institute,
At Claverack, N. Y.,
Offers board and tuition for $120 a year.

RAVENSWOOD INSTITUTE, LONG ISLAND, opposite 70th-st., enters upon its eighteenth session Nov. 1. Twelve pupils are received who, with the principal and teachers, form a family circle, in which no opportunity passes unimproved for the cultivation of correct sentiment and refined manners. Music and the modern languages are taught by resident teachers, and the means for conferring a thorough academic education are of the highest order. Mrs. WM. JONES receives applications at her residence, and circulars are mailed, or may be had from J. H. WILLIAMS, Esq., No. 353 Broadway, or T. L. CHESTER, Esq., No. 6 Wall-st.

GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 872 Broadway, corner of 18th-st., reopens Sept. 7. Six assistant teachers and a teacher of gymnastics; lessons, as far as possible, taught in school. There is a Primary Department for boys of from 6 to 8 years. Circulars may be had at this school, at No. 156 3d-av., and at RANDOLPH'S bookstore, No. 683 Broadway.

AMENIA SEMINARY.—REV. J. W. ARMSTRONG, PRINCIPAL.—Located at Amenia, on the Harlem Railroad, 88 miles from New-York, 66 miles from Albany, and 25 miles from Poughkeepsie. Male and Female. Board $32 and common English $5 per Term of 14 weeks. Next Term commences Dec. 10, 1857. For further information, address
GEORGE W. CENTER, Agent.

BOYS PREPARED PRACTICALLY FOR BUSINESS.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, will receive a few more students and prepare them practically for general or special business. They will become quick in figures, rapid business-writers and practical book-keepers. One $5 seat in "book keeping class for hard times" vacant. Regular terms $25. Apply immediately.

1,000 NEW PUPILS AT ONE DOLLAR for ten writing lessons of one hour each. New Hall, No. 600 Broadway corner of 29th-st. Names must be entered on Saturday, 28th, and Monday, 30th, at the rooms No. 362 Broadway. OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH.

CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 809 Broadway. (2d floor.) A thorough and efficient education is here imparted to a select number of pupils, under a discipline mild but decided.
R. B. WIGGINS, A. M.

THE MISSES ROHR RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public that their boarding and day school, No. 33 West 23d-st., will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 14.

FORT PLAIN SEMINARY.—WINTER TERM opens Nov. 17, and continues 14 weeks. Foreign Music Teacher. Bill per Term, $36 75. For circulars, address Rev J. E. LATIMER, A. M., Fort Plain, N. Y.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., opened its fifteenth school year on Monday, Sept. 14. GEO. W. CLARKE, JAMES FANNING, Principals.

MADISON-SQUARE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 926 Broadway. Messrs. LYON & KARGE, Principals, offers superior facilities in every department to pupils of all ages.

$130 PER YEAR—BOARD AND TUITION.—Ashland Collegiate Institute, Greene County, N. Y. Students received at any time. Circulars, &c., No. 12 Nassau st., up stairs.

A CIRCULAR OF THE HOME SCHOOL, New-Haven, Conn., can be had of Mr. HADDEN, 2[illegible] Broadway, or of the Principal, A. G. SHEARS, A. M.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

NOTICE.—THE SELECT COMMITTEE APPOINTED by the Board of Supervisors to inquire into the subject relating to the procurement of the glass ballot boxes recently furnished the City, together with the charges made for the same, &c., &c., will meet on Thursday, the 10th instant, at 1 o'clock, P. M., at No. 8 City Hall, at which an investigation will be gone into relating to the same. All parties interested in the matter, as well as those who can aid the Committee in the investigation, are invited to attend.
WM. WILSON,
THOMAS McSPEDON, } Special Committee.
WM. TUCKER.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—ALBANY, Nov. 3, 1857.—The annual election for Directors of this Company, and for three Inspectors of the next election, will be held at the office of the Company, in the Exchange, in the city of Albany, on the second WEDNESDAY (the 9th) of December next. The poll will open at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and will continue open for two hours thereafter. By order of the Board of Directors.
GILBERT L. WILSON, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE FOURTH LECTURE IN THE course before the Flatbush Literary Association will be delivered by Rev. THEODORE L. CUYLER, on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 1, 1857, in the Lecture-room. Subject—*Lemon*. Lecture to commence at 7 o'clock. No postponement on account of the weather. Tickets for the lecture can be had at the Post-Office, Flatbush, or at the door of the Lecture-room.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD.—A meeting of Stockholders, in New-York, will be held at 2 P. M. on SATURDAY, 28th inst., at the office of the Continental Insurance Company, No. 18 Wall-st., to confer on the subject of the next annual election of Directors, and agree upon a ticket to be supported by personal attendance at Albany, or by proxy.

CHRISTIAN SYNAGOGUE, 187 BOWERY—JOHN THOMAS, M.D., editor of the *Herald of the Kingdom*, &c., lectures at this place every SUNDAY at 10½ A. M., showing from the Old and New Testaments the Christianity of the Bible in contradistinction to the clerical superstitions of the world.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

GREAT REDUCTION.
WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
AT GREAT BARGAINS FOR CASH.
The subscriber is now selling his stock of
WATCHES AND JEWELRY
At a great REDUCTION in PRICES, being fully 30 per cent. below the usual retail prices.

Gold English Patent Levers, full jeweled, for gentlemen	$60,	usual price $85
Gold English Patent Levers, full jeweled, for gentlemen	$50,	usual price $70
Beautiful Gold Detached Levers, in very rich cases	$45,	usual price $75
Beautiful Gold Detached Levers, in very rich cases	$45,	usual price $62
Beautiful Gold Detached Levers, in very rich cases	$36,	usual price $50
Beautiful Gold Detached Levers, in very rich cases	$25,	usual price $35
Beautiful Gold Lepine Watches, 4 holes jeweled	$20,	usual price $30
Silver English Patent Levers	$20,	usual price $30
Silver English Patent Levers	$28,	usual price $42

WATCHES EXCHANGED.
GEO. C. ALLEN,
Importer of Watches and Jewelry, Wholesale and Retail,
No. 11 Wall-st., 2d floor, near Broadway.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

BAROUCHE FOR SALE.—AN ELEGANT two-wheeled, four seated carriage and harness, made in Florence, the only one ever imported into this country; new and in perfect order. To be seen at
WOOD, BROTHERS, No. 410 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF MATCHED HORSES; trot in three minutes together, and perfectly sound; also, buggy, harness and robes. Inquire of P. CLARK, Metropolitan Stables, corner Prince and Crosby sts.

FOR SALE.—ONE PAIR VERY STYLISH COACH horses, sold for want of use. Also, harness and barouche. Inquire Metropolitan Stables, for three days, corner Prince and Crosby sts.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY B. HERTS, Jr., Auctioneer.
BY HERTS & MOSS.
Continuation of the mammoth sale of
JOHN N. GENIN'S FURS,
On FRIDAY and SATURDAY, Nov. 27 and 28,
Commencing at 10 o'clock each day.

The Catalogue is so arranged that from 10 to 11 o'clock will be devoted to the sale of gentlemen's furs; from 11 to 12 ladies' real mink sets; from 12 to 1, real Russia sable sets, and from 1 to 4 P. M., a general assortment. As this rule will be strictly observed, a punctual attendance is requested.

NOTICE.—The salesroom is comfortably heated.

THE SALE OF FURS
BY IRVING & WATKINS,
Which was to have taken place on
WEDNESDAY, Nov. 25,
was postponed on account of Evacuation Day, until
SATURDAY, Nov. 28,
THIS DAY,
When they will positively be sold.

The Goods consist of every variety and description of LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S FURS. The sale commences at precisely 11 o'clock. Ladies please call and examine this superb collection of elegant furs.

RICHARDS KINGSLAND, Auctioneer.
BY RICHARDS KINGSLAND & CO.,
Salesroom No. 158 Chambers-st.,
EXTENSIVE SALE
of
LOOKING GLASSES, PAINTINGS, ENGRAVINGS, &C.

R. K. & CO. will sell, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 2, at 10½ o'clock at their Salesroom No. 158 Chambers-st., their entire stock of richly ornamented pier, mantel, sidewall and oval mirrors of their own manufacture; also 500 choice engravings, paintings in oil and pastile, in handsome gilt, rosewood, black walnut and oak frames.

This sale offers great inducements to those about purchasing either for country or City, as it includes every variety, and the best of goods. The above are all new and of the latest styles. Goods packed and forwarded under our own care at a trifling charge. Terms: all sums over $100, four months' approved note.

WESTCOTT & LINDSLEY, Auctioneers.

EXTENSIVE AUCTION SALE OF ELEGANT ROSEWOOD FURNITURE AND COSTLY HOUSE FURNISHING articles, magnificent rosewood piano-forte, rich vases, with the entire splendid furniture of a private residence.

WESTCOTT & LINDSLEY, General Auctioneers for the sale of real estate, stocks, bonds, household furniture, &c., will sell without any reserve, THIS DAY, (Saturday) Nov. 28th, at 10½ o'clock, precisely, the entire elegant furniture, &c., in the first class residence No. 152 West 21st-st., between 7th and 8th avs. This house has been recently furnished, and is first-class throughout, a rare opportunity for purchasers who desire rich and costly furniture. Descriptive catalogues will be at the house.

Contents of the house consist in part of double and single suits rosewood parlor furniture, carved and satin brocade, silk velvet, comprising four full suits all made to order three months ago, two rich carved rosewood pianofortes with all the modern improvements, Egyptian top, music cabinet, Turkish chairs and lounges to match in tapestry, reception chairs in moquet, rosewood etageres with plate doors, corner etageres, mirror backs, rich carved center, sofa and pier tables; two elegant mantel mirrors with ormolu frames, three large splendid pier mirrors, velvet and royal Wilton carpets, rich embroidered curtains, lady's French secretary marble top escritoire, consoles in Buhl work, costly Sevres and Dresden China vases, bisquet figures, groups, statuary, bronzes, &c.; also valuable collection of beautiful paintings in rich carved frames; two superb rosewood secretary book cases, rosewood bedsteads, large hair mattresses, French counterpanes, blankets, wardrobes, marble washstands, couches, rockers, arm-chairs, rosewood sofas, French cottage chairs, clocks, wax fruit with shades, oak extension dining tables, marble top sideboard, oak chairs, silver ware salvers, urns, casters, dining and tea service, spoons, forks, pearl and ivory cutlery, ruby and amber cut-glass, rich China; two superb sofa bedsteads with a large quantity, not mentioned, of parlor, chamber, and dining room furniture of every description. Sale to commence at 10½ o'clock without regard to weather.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY, OFFICE No. 4 Broad-st.—Regular auction sales of Stocks and Bonds every MONDAY and THURSDAY. Also, special sales all other days. Securities bought and sold at private sale, and at Brokers' Board. In order to prevent fictitious quotations, and to assist those who are desirous of making actual sales, Mr. Nicolay has concluded, at the solicitation of many of his numerous patrons, to sell securities (in addition to his REGULAR SALES MONDAYS and THURSDAYS) EVERY DAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, when desired, and to receive, in addition to his REGULARLY ADVERTISED LIST, such Bonds, Stocks and other Securities as may there be presented TO BE SOLD at PUBLIC AUCTION. This arrangement will enable parties to sell at such times as suit THEIR OWN CONVENIENCE, without regard to his REGULAR DAYS OF SALE. Special sale THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. For full particulars see catalogue, which can be obtained at the office of ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Stock Auctioneer and Stock Broker, New-York.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers, Office 23 Nassau-st.,

WILL SELL AT AUCTION, ON SATURDAY, Nov. 28, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., household furniture, consisting of tapestry Wilton carpets, rosewood parlor suite, covered in green plush, rosewood easy chairs covered in reps, with iron frame, carved rosewood centre table, rosewood suites covered in marquette, rosewood divans in do., mahogany chairs covered in hair-cloth, mahogany rockers covered in do., mahogany side and pier tables, mahogany and rosewood French bedsteads, mahogany marble-top dressing bureaus, gilt frame mantel and pier glasses, iron bedsteads, mahogany lounges and tête-a-têtes, single and double hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows.

Also, a large assortment of crockery, glass and kitchen ware, with which the sale will commence.

Also, at 12 o'clock, 8 cases and 5 hampers of bulbous roots, sold to close invoice.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers,
Office No. 23 Nassau-st.,

WILL SELL AT AUCTION, ON MONDAY, Nov. 30, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., assignees' sale of a large lot of English and Swiss Gold and Silver Watches and English Jewelry, consisting of heavy 14, 16 and 18-carat gold English lever hunting watches, full-jeweled gold and expansion balance heavy 18-carat Swiss detached levers, full jeweled engine-turned and engraved cases, many of which were made by the most celebrated English and Swiss makers; silver English hunting levers, plain and full jeweled movements, assorted makers; silver Swiss hunting detached levers, extra size and weight; hunting and open-face cylinders, gilt and algeime watches. Also, a fine selection of new styles English jewelry, of recent importation, gold seals and keys, ear-drops, pencils and set work mounted with fine gold, &c.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER.—OFFICE NO. 46 PINE-st., corner of William-st.—Auction sales at the Merchants' Exchange TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS; also, special sales on any other days when required. Stocks and bonds bought and sold at private sale; also, at the Board of Brokers. To avoid fictitious quotations, and facilitate those who desire to make bona fide sales, Mr. DRAPER will be present at the Merchants' Exchange, at 12½ o'clock P. M., each day, and receive for sale at public auction such certificates of stocks, bonds, &c., as shall there be presented for that purpose, in addition to his regular advertised list. Special sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange. For particulars see catalogue.

P. C. BULKLEY, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S AND MORTGAGEES' SALE.—Will be sold, at Schenck's Machinery Dépôt, No. 163 Greenwich-st., New-York City, on SATURDAY, Nov. 28, 1857, at 10 o'clock A. M., all the machinery, fixtures, and stock in trade, and property late of Abm. L. Ackerman, in said store, consisting of steam-engines, Woodworth planers, iron planing machines, lathes, boring machines, belting, &c., &c. Sale positive. Terms cash, bankable money. Deposit required of every purchaser. A. L. EARLE, JACOB SEBRING, E. W. FARRINGTON, Mortgagees.
GEO. B. LENT, Assignee of A. L. Ackerman.

N. B.—The above sale is adjourned for a few days. Due notice will be given when it is to be sold.

JOHN LLOYD, Auctioneer.

JOHN LLOYD & SON WILL SELL AT public auction at the Wagstaff House, corner of 5th-av. and 78th-st., on THURSDAY, Dec. 3, 1857, at 12 o'clock M., by order of the Board of Central Park Commissioners, all the buildings on the Central Park, with the exception of those which are reserved by the Commissioners. For description of which see catalogue. Terms cash. All buildings to be removed before the 15th day of December, 1857, or forfeited. Catalogues can be had of the Auctioneer, or at the Office of the Commissioners, Bank of Commerce, and at the Wagstaff House five days previous to the sale. JOHN LLOYD & SON,
Nos. 15 Nassau-st. and 99 Commonwealth Building.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

SECOND-HAND FURNITURE—30 FRENCH-plate mirrors, 200 rocking-chairs, trimming-laths, 3 iron safes, parlor suites, brandies, &c., &c., THIS DAY, (Saturday,) Nov. 28, at 10½ o'clock, at the auction room, No. 59 Beekman-st., on the second floor. It will comprise about 200 rocking-chairs, 30 or 40 French plate and oval mirrors, several suites of parlor furniture, sofas, couches, bureaus, extension-tables, marble-top centre, card and pier do, 100 cottage bedsteads, three iron safes, trimming-laths, tools, &c., &c. Also, a large lot of brandies in casks and bottles.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE MURRAY HILL PROPERTY NEAR FIFTH-AVENUE, AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Dec. 3, 1857, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

THIRTY-SIXTH-STREET—Four desirable lots, situated on the northerly side of 36th-st., (Murray Hill,) commencing 200 feet east of 5th-av. each 25 feet in width by 98 feet 9 inches in depth. $5,500 on each lot can remain on bond and mortgage for 1 to 5 years from the 1st of May, 1857. For Maps apply to the auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

AUCTION NOTICE.—UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALES POSTPONED.—The sales of diamonds, diamond jewelry, watches, watch movements, silk velvets, &c., now advertised is postponed until the 16th day of December, in consequence of the numerous applications made to us to examine the goods.

N. B.—Due notice will be given on what days the goods will be on view at the office of AUGUSTUS SCHELL, Esq., Collector of the port.

VALUABLE GOLD MINE FOR SALE IN VIRGINIA.—In obedience to a decree of the Circuit Court of Buckingham County, Virginia, in two cases of Charles Sagory vs. Wissmann and others, and Wissmann vs. The Buckingham Coal Company and others, I will offer for sale at public auction in front of Buckingham Court House, on THURSDAY, Dec. 24, 1857, a tract of land in the said County containing 300 acres, known as the Buckingham Mine, on which there is a gold mine which has been worked on a large scale and regarded as one of the best in this gold section. It is about six miles from the Court House, and upon it there are extensive buildings with a large steam engine, and a tunnel has recently been completed at great expense, which is said to add greatly to the value. The terms of sale will be cash as to so much as will be necessary to pay the expenses of the sale and the taxes on the property, and for the balance on a credit of 1, 2 and 3 years, equal installments, the purchaser being required to give bonds with good security, and the title retained as further security.
JOHN W. HASKINS, Commissioner.

TOYS! TOYS! TOYS!

We are now prepared to sell our entire stock less than cost, wholesale or retail.
R. R. JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 34 Catharine-st.

FINANCIAL.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
BUSINESS PAPER AT AUCTION.

The undersigned desires to inform his friends and the public that hereafter he will sell at public auction; also business paper in connection with the sales of Stocks and Bonds. ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer and Stock Broker, No. 4 Broad-st.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND,
IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES
WE ISSUE SIGHT BILLS ON THE
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, IRELAND.
In sums of £1 upwards, at $5 per £.
Address,
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

OFFICE MANHATTAN OIL COMPANY, No. 16 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 7, 1857.—The Stockholders of this Company are hereby notified, that, in pursuance of a vote of the Directors, a meeting of the Stockholders will be held at the office of the Company on the first WEDNESDAY in December next, at 12 o'clock, M., to take into consideration and effect, if desirable, a reduction of the capital stock to three hundred thousand dollars, giving to all shares thereafter equal value and character.

N. T. CARRYL,
EDW. LEARNED,
T. M. NIVEN,
JNO. C. MALLORY,
WM. POLLOCK,
JAMES M. MOTLEY,
DANIEL R. JONES,
Directors.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY—TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Nov. 17, 1857.—The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed at the close of business on Saturday, the 28th day of November, instant, preparatory to the annual election for Directors of the Company, appointed to be held on the 9th day of December next, and will be reopened on the morning of Thursday, the 10th day of December next.
GILBERT L. WILSON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 10 1857.—Notice is hereby given that the Subscription Book for the proposed New Loan of this Company, is now open at its office, No. 50 Wall-st. It is the interest of the Stockholders and creditors, as also of the holders of Optional Rights, to call and examine the terms of this Loan, and satisfy themselves of the great advantage to accrue to them respectively by subscribing to the same.
J. N. PERKINS, Treasurer.

CASH ORDERS FOR THE PURCHASE and sale of Stocks and Bonds solicited by MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 23 William-st., New-York.

REFERENCES—Bank of the Republic, American Exchange Bank, Metropolitan Bank, Merchants' Bank.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS ON THE $75,000 OF Bonds issued on the 1st day of June, 1854, by the City of Milwaukee, to aid in the construction of the Milwaukee and Watertown Railroad, due on the 1st day of December, 1857, will be paid on that day at the Ocean Bank,
PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

THE BILLS OF THE PAHQUIOQUE Bank are redeemed by CARPENTER & VERMILYEA, at their Banking-room No. 44 Wall-st., at one per cent. discount.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-st., issue credits for Commercial and traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

$100 BONUS WILL BE PAID FOR A loan of $1,400; security given on City property worth four times the amount. Address BONUS, *Times* office.

$4.000 OR $4,500 WANTED—ON BOND and mortgage on City property worth three times the amount. Inquire at No. 2 Dey-st.
S. K. & F. B. WIGHTMAN.

WANTED—$5,000 ON BOND AND MORTGAGE ON City property worth four times the amount. Address C. B. D., at this office.

BANK NOTICES.

IN THE MATTER OF THE BOWERY BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed by Hon. HENRY E. DAVIES, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, Receiver of the Bowery Bank, of the City of New-York, and all the creditors of the said Bank, are required within thirty days from the 5th day of November, A. D. 1857, to exhibit and establish their demands against said Bank, before me, at my office, in the banking-building on the corner of Broome-st. and the Bowery, in the City of New-York. And all persons indebted to said Bank are hereby required to render to the undersigned at said office, within said time, an account of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively to said Bank, and to pay the same. And all persons having in their possession any property or effects of the said Bank are hereby required to deliver the same to the undersigned, within said time, and all persons holding any open or subsisting contracts of the said Bank are here by required to present the same in writing, and in detail, to the undersigned at said office within said time.—New-York, Nov. 7, 1857.
JOHN A. STEWART, Receiver.
SCHELL, SLOSSON & HUTCHINS, Attorneys.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ISLAND CITY BANK.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been by Hon. Charles A. Peabody, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, appointed receiver of the property and effects of the Island City Bank; and all creditors of the said Bank are required, within thirty days from the 30th of September, 1857, to exhibit and establish their demands against said Bank before me, at my office, No. 21 Nassau-st., New-York. And all persons indebted to the said Bank are hereby required to render to the undersigned, at said office, within said time, an account of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively to the said Bank, and to pay the same; and all persons having in their possession any property or effects of the said Bank, are hereby required to deliver the same to the undersigned within said time, and all persons holding any open or subsisting contract of the said Bank are hereby required to present the same in writing and in detail to the undersigned, at said office, within said time. J. F. BUTTERWORTH, Receiver.
BURRILL, DAVISON & BURRILL,
Attorneys for Receiver.

BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, Oct. 20, 1857.

CIRCULAR.—THIS INSTITUTION, IN PURSUANCE of the resolutions of its Board, already published, will continue to receive Gold and Silver, Coin and Bullion on deposit from all its dealers and correspondents, and place the same to their credit respectively in Specie account, and will repay the amount on demand in Specie to such depositors on their checks drawn payable in Coin.

And during the suspension of Specie payments by the Banks in the City of New-York, or until further notice, this Bank will receive in payment of loans and discount-ed paper, and on deposit, the Notes and Certified Checks of other Banks in good standing circulating as current funds, and will pay Checks of Depositors on current account, in such currency only.

Dealers and parties depositing paper for collection will be deemed to concur in this arrangement, unless immediate and written notice to the contrary be given to this Bank. JOHN A. STEVENS, President.
HENRY F. VAIL, Cashier.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE subscriber has been duly appointed by the Honorable Superior Court, now in session at Brooklyn, within and for the County of Windham, Receiver of all the evidences of debt, goods, effects, &c., of the Granite Bank of Voluntown, in said County, and that said Court has limited the term of sixty days, from the 10th day of November, 1857, for the bill-holders and other creditors of said Bank to exhibit their claims to the subscriber, duly attested and proved, or be debarred recovery.—Dated at Danielsonville, Conn., Nov. 18, A. D. 1857.
H. D. LOCKWOOD, Receiver.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 69 Warren-st., one door from Greenwich-st.—Interest at the rate of six per cent. on sums from $1 to $500. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays, from 4 to 7 P. M.
V. L. BUXTON, Sec'y. W. W. CONCKLIN, Pres.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, within thirty minutes' ride of the City of New-York, suitable for summer and winter occupancy. It has many of the modern conveniences attached, with from one-half to three acres of land. For particulars, apply to LEWIS W. PHILLIPS, No. 62 West 13th-st., before 10 o'clock in the morning, or at No. 25 Merchants' Exchange from 12 to 2 o'clock.

TO EXCHANGE FOR BROOKLYN PROPERTY, vicinity of Fulton-av. preferred, a beautiful cottage, and farm of 30 acres, in a pleasant village 70 miles from New-York—choice fruits, pure water, and fine scenery. Also, other farms and country seats.
C. H. OLIVER, No. 51 Liberty-st.

HOUSES TO LET.

A RARE CHANCE FOR YOUNG BEGINNERS WHO LIVE IN BROOKLYN.—A gentleman about moving wishes to sell his furniture and rent his house for one year from next May. The furniture is as good as new, having only been in use since last April. The price of furniture not to exceed $800. The house is supplied with gas, and convenient to the ferries, rent $350. The house can be vacated by the 1st March. Address E. F. S., at Dickerson's drug store, corner Atlantic and Henry sts., Brooklyn.

TO LET AT ORANGE—HOUSES AND OUT-houses, with about five acres of highly-cultivated grounds, on Scotland-st., North Orange, N. J.; the place is well stocked with various kinds of fruit; has fine vegetable garden, &c., &c., commanding a fine view of mountain and valley, and is within ten minutes' walk of the dépôt. Address S. WALES, No. 170 William-st., corner of Beekman.

TO LET AT NEWTOWN, L. I.—HOUSE, barn, wagon-house and about ten acres of good land, for a market gardener. For sale cheap, two-story and basement house with nine lots, or about one acre of good land, about four miles from the ferry. Inquire of JAMES BAILEY, on the place, or No. 360 3d-st., New-York, near the East River.

TO LET—NO. 557 SIXTH-AV., AT BROADWAY intersection; contains front and back basements, two parlors and side room, three rooms on second floor, four on the third, fourth unfinished, numerous closets, all in good order; gas and Croton; immediate possession. Rent, $50 per month.

TO LET—A DESIRABLE APARTMENT THE second floor and front basement of house No. 29 King-st., consisting of six rooms, with gas and Croton water. Inquire of HENRY HAWKEY, in rear of No. 31 King-st., or of A. RAYMOND, No. 51 Chatham-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A HOUSE WITH modern improvements, in a respectable location. Rent not over $600 per annum. Address G., Box No. 3,393 Post-Office.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—$20 REWARD WILL BE GIVEN FOR THE return of a Central Park bond for $2,700, lost, mislaid or stolen at the corner of No. 88 William-st., in this City. JOHN F. J. DEBAISMES, No. 92 William-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after Monday, Nov. 9, 1857, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier foot of Duane-st., as follows viz.:

Dunkirk Express, at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.

Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., *via* Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations.

Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and intermediate stations.

Emigrant, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.

The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, every day.

These Express trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
CHARLES MORAN, President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

FALL ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing Oct. 28, 1857. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains and at 5 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st at 7:30 and 12 M., 3:20 and 5 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 12 M. only.
JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing Wednesday, Nov. 25, 1857.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT CORNER OF WHITE AND CENTRE STS.

9½ A. M.—Mail train for Albany, stopping at all stations north of Williams Bridge.

6½ P. M.—White Plains train, stopping at all stations.

LEAVE TWENTY-SIXTH-ST.

8 A. M.—Williams Bridge train, stopping at all stations.

11½ A. M.—White Plains train, stopping at all stations.

2½ P. M.—Williams Bridge train, stopping at all stations.

3 P. M.—Millerton train, stopping at Williams Bridge and all stations north.

4 P. M.—The Croton Falls train, stopping at all stations.

5 P. M.—Williams Bridge train, stopping at all stations.
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, *via* JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., $3; 12 M., $2 25; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM OCT. 19, 1857, trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express trains, 6 A. M. and 5 P. M. Albany Mail and Freight train, 7 A. M. Albany Passenger train, 11½ A. M.; for Sing Sing, 9½ A. M. and 4 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 12½ and 3½ P. M.; for Peekskill, 5½ A. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing trains stop at the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 6½ A. M. and 12:35 and 5½ P. M., and East Albany at 7 and 8:25 A. M., and 1 and 6:10 P. M.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer ISLAND CITY, at 6:45, 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 3:50, and 6:5 P.M. The cars leave Flushing, L. I., at the same hours, meeting and exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents.
WM. M. SMITH, Receiver.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE CHIEF ENGINEER FIRE DEPARTMENT, No. 21 ELIZABETH-STREET, NEW-YORK, May 21, 1857.—The undersigned calls the attention of the Firemen to the following list of buildings, which have been examined and pronounced unsafe by the Board of Fire Wardens:—

Albany-st., No. 20—Amos-st., No. 140—Ann-st., Nos. 45, 74—Barclay-st., Nos. 47, 94, 98, 100, 102, 104—Baxter-st., No. 41—Bleecker-st., No. 243—Bowery No. 119—Beekman-st., Nos. 22, 24—Broadway, Nos. 256, 374 (rear) 377, City Hotel buildings, corner of Cedar and Thames sts.—Catharine-st., Nos. 28, 28½—Cedar-st., Nos. 4, 198—Cherry-st., No. 147—Courtlandt-st., No. 10—Chambers-st., Nos. 84, 114—Duane-st., Nos. 6, 118, 142, 144—East Broadway, No. 76—Elm-st., Nos. 121, 123, 125—Eighth-st., Nos. 327, 329—Eleventh-st., Nos. 217, 221, 223, 257, 259, 261—East Thirteenth-st., No. 215—East Fourteenth-st., five five story brown-stone dwellings, near Third-av., East side—East Sixteenth-st., No. 177—East Eighteenth-st., Nos. 242, 244, 246—East Nineteenth-st., No. 210—Fulton Market buildings—Fourth-st., No. 259—Forsyth-st., No. 156—Fifth-st., No. 315—Greenwich-st., Nos. 29, 36, 53, 63, 67, 79, 101, 113, 164, 179—Howard-st., Nos. 39, 41—Horatio-st., No. 130—Jacob-st., Nos. 11, 13, 15, 21, 23, 25—Leonard-st., Nos. 136, 138, 140—Lewis-st., No. 225—Liberty-st., 138, 142—Market-st., northeast corner Water—Mercer-st., No. 107—Mulberry-st., northeast corner of Canal—Mott-st., Nos. 216, 218, 258, 292, 293—Nassau-st., Nos. 82, 84, 86—Ninth-st., Nos. 349, 351—Pearl-st., Nos. 340, 346, 390, 477—Peck-slip, Nos. 38, 40, 42—Pine-st., Nos. 25, 27—Pike-st., No. 81—Reade-st., Nos. 36, 61—Roosevelt-st., No. 34—South-st., Nos. 96, 116—Northwest corner South and James sts.—Spruce-st., Nos. 2, 4, 18—Twelfth-st., Nos. 434, 489—Water-st., Nos. 22, 142, 418—Washington-st., Nos. 5, 21, 23, 33, 35, 71, 87, 89, 102, 123, 160, 162, 179—Worth-st., Nos. 51, 52, 53—Wooster-st., No. 73—Northeast corner West and Albany sts.—Northeast corner West and Cedar-sts.—West Sixteenth-st., corner Ninth-av.—West Seventeenth-st., Nos. 40, 71, 140—West Twenty-ninth-st., No. 353—West Thirtieth-st., Nos. 126, 152—West Thirty-first-st., Nos. 129, 131—West Thirty-second-st., Nos. 63, 106—West Thirty-fifth-st., Nos. 127, 129, 131, 133, 135, 137—West Thirty-seventh-st., Nos. 205, 208 (rear)—West Fortieth-st., No. 284—Seventh-av., Nos. 424, 425, 426, 428, 430—Ninth-av., 519½—Northeast corner First-av., and Ninth-st.—Avenue A, No. 93—Avenue C, Nos. 134, 136, 138—Corner Sixteenth-st. and Sixth-av., Johnson & Green's Hair Factory—Corner Twenty-sixth and Seventh-av., northeast corner—Corner Twenty-seventh-st., and Broadway, marble saw mill. HENRY H. HOWARD,
Chief Engineer New-York Fire Department.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned, School Officers of the XXIst Ward, at the Clerk's Office of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Wednesday, Dec. 2, at 12 o'clock noon, for altering and enlarging Ward School-house No. 14, in 27th-st., in said Ward, according to plans and specifications on file in the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education aforesaid. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all proposals, if deemed for the public interests to do so. The bids must have the guarantee by signature of the sureties attached thereto.

B. B. ATTERBURY,
RICHARD KELLY,
H. M. SCHEFFELIN,
E. F. ROGERS,
JAMES OWENS,
} Building Committee.

STATE OF NEW-YORK—SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI.—GENERAL ORDER.—NEW-YORK, Nov. 21, 1857.—In testimony of our respect for the memory of our deceased Associate, Major-General WORTH, an honorary member of this Society, and in acknowledgment of his distinguished public services, the Cincinnati will participate in the ceremonies attending the inauguration of the Worth Monument, under an invitation from the Honorable Common Council. Members will assemble at the Governor's Room, in the City Hall, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 25, at 11 A. M., with their insignia in mourning, and take the place which will be assigned to them in the ceremonies of the occasion. By order of
RICHARD VARICK DEWITT, Acting President.
ALEXANDER B. THOMPSON, Secretary.

CORPORATION NOTICE FOR THE REDEMPTION OF LANDS AND TENEMENTS SOLD FOR ASSESSMENTS.—Public notice is hereby given to the owners, mortgagees, lessees, and persons otherwise interested in the lands and tenements sold in June, 1856, for the non-payment of assessments, that detailed statements of such lands and tenements as have not been redeemed from the said sale may be found in the *Evening Post*, a daily newspaper printed and published in the City of New-York. Such detailed statement describes the lands and tenements sold and not redeemed; the amount and the term of years for which they were respectively sold; when the time for the redemption thereof will expire, &c., &c. Copies of said detailed statement can be had by applying to the Comptroller's Office, New-York.
AUGUSTUS PURDY, Clerk of Arrears.
Comptroller's Office, New-York, Oct. 8, 1857.

NOTICE TO SHIPMASTERS.—CAPTAIN MOSES HOYT, Agent for underwriters for Nassau, N. P. and its vicinity, has been provided with a suitable vessel and wrecking materials in order to cruise on and about the Bahama Banks, and render advice and assistance to vessels stranded or in distress.

Shipmasters who may require aid or counsel in case of disaster, are respectfully requested to confer with Captain HOYT and unite with him in such measures as may be deemed best for the interests of all concerned.

OFFICE OF RECEIVER OF TAXES, (New Court-House,)
No. 32 Chambers-st., New-York, Nov. 1, 1857. }

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT 1 per cent. will be added, on the 1st day of December, on all taxes remaining unpaid. Also, that 2 per cent. will be added on the 15th day of December.

Checks and bills on City Banks taken. Envelopes containing money and bills not received. No money received after 2 o'clock. WILSON SMALL, Receiver.

NOTICE.—A LETTER ADDRESSED TO PETER VREDENBURGH, Esq., Freehold, N. J., containing certificate No. 2,406 for 50 shares Illinois Central Railroad Company Stock, in the name of the said Vredenburgh, $30 per share, paid and mailed on the 4th day of April last in this City having miscarried, notice is hereby given that application will be made to the Company for the issue of a new certificate for said shares in place of the same.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 12, 1857.

DIVIDENDS.

KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF
NEW-YORK, Nov. 21, 1857. }

DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of 10 per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the first day of December next.

The transfer-books will be closed from 23d instant until Dec. 1. By order, GEO. HODGSDON, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the Howard Insurance Company have declared a dividend of twelve per cent. upon the capital stock, payable on and after the 7th day of December, 1857.
HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO NEWSDEALERS.—RARE CHANCE.—$500 cash will purchase the good-will, stock and fixtures of an old-established News Agency, one of the best stands and trades down town. Address W. B., Box No. 1,588 Post-Office.

FOR EUROPE.

FOR ENGLAND AND FRANCE, 1857 AND 1858.—NEW-YORK AND HAVRE STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—The United States Mail steamship ARAGO, 2,500 tons, DAVID LINES, Commander, and steamship FULTON, 2,500 tons, J. A. WOTTON, Commander, will leave New York, Havre and Southampton for the year 1858 on the following days:

LEAVE NEW-YORK:	LEAVE HAVRE:
Arago, Saturday, Nov. 14.	Fulton, Tuesday, Nov. 17.
Fulton, Saturday, Dec. 12.	Arago, Tuesday, Dec. 15.
Arago, Saturday, Jan. 9.	Fulton, Tuesday, Jan. 12.
Fulton, Saturday, Feb. 6.	Arago, Tuesday, Feb. 9.
Arago, Saturday, M'h. 6.	Fulton, Tuesday, M'h. 9.
Fulton, Saturday, April 3.	Arago, Tuesday, April 6.
Arago, Saturday, May 1.	Fulton, Tuesday, May 4.
Fulton, Saturday, May 29.	Arago, Tuesday, June 1.
	Fulton, Tuesday, June 29.

These steamers, built expressly for Government service, with double engines under deck; every care has been taken in the construction of hull and machinery to insure safety and speed. The ships have five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Recent experience has demonstrated the absolute necessity of this mode of construction. The accommodations for passengers are believed to combine every comfort and convenience that can be desired.

PRICE OF PASSAGE:
From New-York to Southampton & Havre, 1st Cabin.$130
From New-York to Southampton & Havre, 2d Cabin 75
From Havre or Southampton to New-York, 1st Cabin.800f.
From Havre or Southampton to New-York, 2d Cabin.400f.

To passengers going to London, these steamers offer the advantage of economy, both in time and expense.

Specie delivered in London.

No passage secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

All letters and newspapers must pass through the Post-Office.

For freight or passage, apply to W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway; WM. ISELIN, Agent, Havre; CROSKEY & CO., Agents, Southampton; LIVINGSTON, WELLS & CO., Paris.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:

The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE.
The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.

These ships have been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.

Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second do., $75. Exclusive use of extra size state rooms, $375. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth can be secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight bulk-heads.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM LIVERPOOL.
Saturday, June 20......1857	Wednesday, June 24....1857
Saturday, July 4......1857	Wednesday, July 8....1857
Saturday, July 18......1857	Wednesday, July 22....1857
Saturday, Aug. 1......1857	Wednesday, Aug. 5....1857
Saturday, Aug. 15......1857	Wednesday, Aug. 19....1857
Saturday, Sept. 12......1857	Wednesday, Sept. 2....1857
Saturday, Sept. 26......1857	Wednesday, Sept. 30....1857
Saturday, Oct. 10......1857	Wednesday, Oct. 14....1857
Saturday, Oct. 24......1857	Wednesday, Oct. 28....1857
Saturday, Nov. 7......1857	Wednesday, Nov. 11....1857
Saturday, Nov. 21......1857	Wednesday, Nov. 25....1857
Saturday, Dec. 5......1857	Wednesday, Dec. 9....1857
	Wednesday, Dec. 24....1857

For freight or passage, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed therein.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$130
Second Cabin Passage..........75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$110
Second Cabin Passage..........60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Wickman.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York Wednesday, Nov. 11.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 18.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 25.
NIAGARA, Wickman, leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 2.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. York Wednesday, Dec. 9.
AMERICA, Lott, leaves N. York Wednesday, Dec. 16.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves N. York Wednesday, Dec. 23.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—THE UNITED STATES Mail steamship ATLANTIC, O. ELDRIDGE, Commander, will depart with the United States mails for Europe positively on SATURDAY, Dec. 5, at 12 o'clock M., from her berth at the foot of Canal-st.

For freight or passage, having unequaled accommodations for elegance and comfort, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st.

Passengers will please be on board at 11 o'clock A. M.

All letters must pass through the Post-Office; any others will be returned.

NOTICE.—The steamers of this line have improved water-tight compartments.

No expense has been spared to make the steamers of this line in all respects as good as new, and the thorough examination given them proves their mode of structure yet unequaled.

N. B.—Hereafter the regular built ships for this line will perform the entire service.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.—EDINBURG, 2,500 tons, WILLIAM CUMMING, Commander; NEW-YORK, 2,150 tons, ROBERT CRAIG Commander; GLASGOW, 1,952 tons, JOHN DUNCAN, Commander. The Glasgow and New-York Steamship Company intend sailing these new and powerful steamers from New-York to Glasgow direct, as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM GLASGOW.
Glasgow, Wed'day, Nov. 25, 12 noon.	Edinburg, Dec. 2
Edinburg, Wed'y, Dec. 30, 12 noon.	Glasgow, Dec. 12

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First class, $75; third class, found with cooked provisions, $30. An experienced surgeon attached to each steamer. For freight or passage apply to JAMES RAEBURN, Agent, No. 17 Broadway. New-York City bills or gold only received for passage.

NOTICE.—THE STEAMSHIP NEW-YORK WILL not sail for Glasgow on the 16th December, as formerly advertized. JAMES RAEBURN, Agent,
No. 17 Broadway.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail Steamer FULTON, J. A. WOTTON, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mail and passengers, on SATURDAY, Dec. 12, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37, North River, foot of Beach-st.

PRICE OF PASSAGE.
First Cabin..........$130 | Second Cabin..........$75

This ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that, in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below."

For freight or passage, apply to
WM. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail Jan. 9.

GREAT REDUCTION ON FARE TO EUROPE.
First Cabin..........$80 | Second Cabin..........$50

In the first-class paddle-wheel steamship ARIEL, 2,000 tons, C. D. LUDLOW, Commander, and NORTH STAR, 2,600 tons, P. E. LEFEVRE, to sail from pier No. 3 North River, at noon precisely, carrying the United States Mails, viz.:

Leave New-York for Southampton, Havre and Bremen.	Bremen for Southampton and New-York.	Havre and Southampton for New-York.
N. Star.	Saturd'y, Nov. 28	Weds'day, Dec. 2.
Ariel. Sat'y, Nov. 28	Saturday, Dec. 26	Weds'day, Dec. 30.

These steamers touch at Havre. Specie delivered in London and Paris. For passage or freight apply to D. TORRANCE, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR NORFOLK AND RICHMOND.—THE United States Mail Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, will leave for the above places on SATURDAY, 28th inst., at 3 o'clock P.M., from Pier No. 13 North River. She will arrive at Norfolk on Sunday afternoon, and at Richmond on Monday morning. Passengers for the South will proceed without delay by the great mail line to Charleston, Augusta, Savannah, &c. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, including stateroom, to Norfolk, $8; Petersburg and Richmond, $10; steerage half-price. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 32 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—UNITED States Mail line.—The splendid steamship AUGUSTA, Captain M. S. WOODHULL, will leave for Savannah on SATURDAY, Nov. 28, from pier No. 4 North River, at 4 o'clock P. M. precisely. Bills of lading signed only on board. For freight or passage, apply to SAMUEL L. MITCHILL, No. 13 Broadway.

The steamship FLORIDA, Captain ISAAC CROWELL, will succeed the above, and leave on Wednesday, Dec. 2.

LAND WARRANTS.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED
BY TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
NO. 76 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
Orders promptly supplied. Warrants always on hand.

U. S. PASSPORTS—INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELERS—Issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, and Commissioner of all the States, No. 1½ Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Bounty Lands, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

BUCK SHOT, DROP SHOT AND BAR LEAD.—Our tower being now in full operation, we are enabled to furnish the above articles in any quantity.

We call especial attention to the quality and extra sizes of our manufacture. We warrant the contents of the bags to be the same as the samples shown—equal to the best, and superior to any offered in this market.
TATHAM & BROTHERS, No. 82 Beekman-st.

CUT NAILS AND SPIKES, CLINCH NAILS, Horse-shoe Iron, Nail Rods, &c., made of superior charcoal Iron, at the Sable Iron Works, for sale by the agent of the manufacturers, MERRITT TRIMBLE, No. 86 Broad-st. Parcels for the West can be delivered at Rouse's Point, Troy or Albany.

SUPERIOR LARD AND TALLOW OILS, very fine, for machinery and burning. Barrels 30 to 50 gallons. JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

MEDICAL.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA,

For Purifying the Blood. This is a purely Vegetable Extract. It contains no powerful drastic drug to debilitate the system, or mineral poison to ruin the constitution. Thousands have been cured by it, and tens of thousands may be restored to health by its use. Beware of spurious imitations, which bear the same relation to it as the counterfeit does to the genuine dollar. Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 160 Fulton-st., New-York.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU!
—HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures Gravel.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures diseases of the Bladder.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures diseases of the Kidneys.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures Dropsy.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of "Buchu," for general weakness.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from excesses.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from exposure.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from imprudence.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for Secret and Delicate diseases.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu is taken by male and female.

JOY TO THE AFFLICTED.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU,

For nervous and debilitated sufferers, and removes all the symptoms, viz: Loss of power, loss of memory, general weakness, dimness of vision, languor and universal lassitude of the muscular system, temporary suffusion, loss of sight, inability, &c.

If these symptoms are allowed to go on, (which this medicine invariably removes,) soon follow fatuity and epileptic fits. Who can say that these excesses are not frequently followed by those direful diseases—Insanity and Consumption?

The records of Insane Asylums, and the melancholy deaths by Consumption, bear ample witness of the truth of this assertion.

With woful measures, wan Despair,
Low sullen sounds his grief beguiled.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU gives
Health and vigor to the frame,
And bloom to the pallid cheek.

If you are suffering from any of the above distressing ailments, procure the remedy at once.

Evidence of the most reliable and responsible character open to the inspection of all.

Price $1 per bottle, or six for $5, delivered to any address.

Address letters H. J. HELMBOLD, No. 52 South 10th-st., Assembly Buildings, Philadelphia.

Agents: BARNES & PARK, Broadway; F. C. WELLS & CO., No 115 Franklin st., C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway, New-York; and of all druggists and dealers throughout the United States, Canada and the British Provinces.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.—Ask for HELMBOLD'S. Take no other.

Cures guaranteed.

PROTECTION AGAINST COUNTERFEITS.—The currency ought to be so constructed as to render it impossible that spurious fabrications should be palmed upon the public. Of how much more importance are the health and life of the community: hence the necessity of guarding against base imitations of popular remedies, well known to effect the object they are intended for. Impelled by these motives, Dr. BARROW, No. 157 Prince-st., New-York, deems it absolutely necessary that it shall be thus publicly set forth, that he is the only individual especially appointed by the Patentees of the TRIESEMAR in London, Paris and Vienna, to establish their renowned remedies throughout America. He is regularly in correspondence with them, and therefore made acquainted, as fast as steam can waft the information across the Atlantic, with every important discovery in the healing art.

None are genuine unless the engraving of the Seals of the Patent Office of England, the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Vienna are fixed upon each wrapper, and around each case.

Observe that the genuine TRIESEMAR, Nos. 1, 2, 3, are of that nature that it is impossible to render them at a lower price than $3, $9 and $27.

They can only be obtained, wholesale and retail, from Dr. BARROW, No. 157 Prince-st., New-York, and from the following authorized agents:

Charles H. Ring, Broadway, New-York; W. B. Zieber, Philadelphia; W. W. Page, Boston; Seth S. Hance, Baltimore; A. B. Hill & Co., Newark; W. B. Dyer, Bridgeport; W. W. Prescott, New Haven; Sterne & Nichols, New London; Talcott & Fuller, Hartford; G. B. Reynolds, Springfield; M. B. Green & Co., Worcester; G. Hazard, Providence; Ed. Bush, Lowell; J. G. Wadleigh, Lawrence, Mass; Ed. Dana, Jun., Portland, Me.; E. H. Rollins, Concord, Me., and from no other establishment until further notice.

Mr. BARROW will not be responsible, after this public notice, if any injurious effects should arise from taking dangerous and base imitations.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL, OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive invigorant of the human system is fast superseding all other remedies: in fact, when its virtues become fully known, it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary; allaying all over-excitement, and infusing into the nervous organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and physically. As an appetizer, it is equally remarkable; assimilating with the gastric juices of the stomach, it assists them in more readily dissolving all nutritious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved, and the whole framework of man moves on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner thereby. Price $3 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office No. 203 Fulton-st., New-York. DR. MAGNIN.

DR. WATSON HAS FOR A LONG SERIES of years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than twenty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. WATSON is in constant attendance, from 7 in the morning until 9 at night, at his residence, No. 55 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway. The consulting rooms are separate.
WM. WATSON, M. D.,
Formerly Surgeon to the Lock Hospital.

Doctor WATSON'S new work, THE CAUSE AND CURE, is the only one which clearly explains the nature and mode of treatment of the venereal disease in its different forms—Spermatorrhœa, the result of early indiscretion, excess, or other causes. Anatomical plates of a superior kind, and drawings of every form of disease. Price $1.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CAN BE HAD at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., and no where else; all others are malicious counterfeits of this, the most valuable discovery of medical science, it being the only thing on earth that will really cure and root out of the human system the rank and poisonous virus of the venereal disease; $1 per vial. Beware of a handbill stating Dr. HUNTER has removed. It's a deception.

DR. MORTON'S INJECTION FOR GONORRHŒA AND GLEET.—This remedy performs a safe and speedy cure without the use of internal medicines. Those desiring such may purchase this with every confidence, and will find it all that is represented. Price $1. Sold at RING'S, No. 192 Broadway, No. 374 Grand-st., and 362 Hudson-st.

RICORD'S PRACTICE.—C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., Surgeon-Specialist, pupil of RICORD, of Paris, (who is the first living surgeon for diseases, &c., of the sexual system,) and of Professors CARNOCHAN and MOTT, of this City, may be consulted in English or French, personally or by letter, at his office, No. 61 Bleecker-st., half a square east of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 1 P. M., and from 5 to 8 o'clock in the evening.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be consulted on all diseases of a private nature; 26 years exclusively devoted to the treatment of secret diseases, enables him to warrant a cure in all cases undertaken. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE PRACTICAL Private Treatise; office No. 784 Broadway, corner 10th-st. By early application, in recent cases of disease, the cure is immediate, as well as safe and radical. Hours, 9 till 1, and after 6 in the evening.

SUFFERERS FROM SEMINAL EMISSIONS and Female Sexual Weakness, who covet health, inclose two stamps, and address WM. J. S. C. ADAMS, Box No. 176 Charlestown, Mass.

INSURANCE.

SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.
No. 31 Pine-st. (Great Western Buildings.)
CASH CAPITAL, $200,000.

This Company insures property of all kinds against loss or damage by fire, on as favorable terms as similar institutions in this City.

DIRECTORS:
Joseph Walker,
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BRITISH COMMERCIAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
$5,500,000 ACCUMULATED CAPITAL.
No. 65 Wall-st.

This Company has been 37 years in successful operation, and has paid to the families of the insured $4,450,000.

No extra charge for crossing the Atlantic.

California and Southern risks taken.

Last bonus to policy holders was 35 per cent.

Application may be made by mail.

Insurances can be made, payable on the party's reaching the ages of 50 or 60.
GEO. M. KNEVITT, Actuary.

STATIONERY.

J. A. H. HASBROUCK, STATIONER'S Hall, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., New-York, Importer and Manufacturer, offers for sale, at low cash prices, every variety of account books, papers, fancy and staple stationery, writing papers, notes, drafts, money and shipping receipts, inkstands, memorandum and time books, pens, pencils, slates, penknives, chess and backgammon boards, &c., and all articles usually kept by the trade. JOB PRINTING and LITHOGRAPHY executed at low rates; cards, circulars, &c. Country merchants invited to call.

WILLIAM E. HAWS—(BRANCH OF R. C. ROOT, ANTHONY & CO.) stationer and blank-book manufacturer, No. 395 Canal-st., corner of Thompson. Every description of account books for banks, insurance, and other offices and merchants, ruled and bound to any pattern. Engraving, lithographing and printing executed in a superior manner and with dispatch. A full assortment of staple and fancy stationery.

NEW INVENTION OF ARTIFICIAL TEETH without metal plate or clasps, and can be inserted without extracting any teeth or roots. The teeth are three fourths lighter than the porcelain. DR. S. B. SIGESMOND has now the best certificates of the first citizens. Come and see. No. 61 Bleecker-st., New-York.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—DAVID M. TALMAGE against PETER GILLIGAN, James Bolton and Sarah his wife, Milo M. Parish, Wm. R. Stafford, James Ryne, Marrek J. Parish, Abijah H. Clark, Bank of Pawling, James Burns, Wm. Welch, Thomas S. Purdy, George T. Ross, Ebenezer A. Preston and Albert J. Akin, Executors of Ebenezer Preston, deceased, Ebenezer A. Preston and Egbert Sheldon.—Summons for Relief.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Westchester, at the town of White Plains, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 9 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Aug. 12, 1857.
ANDERSON & WYATT, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Suit 2.—The complaint in the above action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Westchester on the 13th day of August, 1857.
ANDERSON & WYATT, Plaintiff's Attorneys,
o24-1aw6wS* No. 9 Nassau-st.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—DAVID M. TALMAGE against PETER GILLIGAN, James Bolton and Sarah his wife, Milo M. Parish, William R. Stafford, James Ryne, Marrek J. Parish, Abijah H. Clark, Bank of Pawling, James Burns, William Welch, Thos. S. Purdy, George T. Ross, Ebenezer A. Preston and Albert J. Akin, Executors of Ebenezer Preston, deceased, Ebenezer A. Preston and Egbert Sheldon.—Summons for Relief.—(Com. not. ser.)—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the county of Westchester, at the town of White Plains, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 9 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Aug. 12, 1857.
ANDERSON & WYATT, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Suit 1.—The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Westchester on the 13th day of August, 1857. ANDERSON & WYATT,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 9 Nassau-street.
o24-1aw6wS*

SUPREME COURT—FRANCIS M. DREXEL, FRANCIS A. DREXEL, ANTHONY J. DREXEL and JOSEPH W. DREXEL against CHARLES W. BORUP, ALEXANDER FAIRBAULT, CHARLES H. OAKES and N. J. DANA.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the Office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at his office in the City Hall, in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 38 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of twelve hundred and twenty-six dollars and seventy-four cents, with interest from the 17th day of November, 1857, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Nov. 18, 1857.
CHAPMAN & HITCHCOCK,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 38 Wall-st.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 27th day of November, 1857.—Dated, New-York, Nov. 27, 1857. CHAPMAN & HITCHCOCK,
n28-1aw6wS* Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT—THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC against BANK OF PENNSYLVANIA.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 38 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of sixteen thousand one hundred and twenty-six dollars and eighty-one cents, with interest from 23d day of October, 1857, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Nov. 19, 1857.
CHAPMAN & HITCHCOCK,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 38 Wall-street.

The complaint in the above action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 20th day of November, 1857.—New-York, Nov. 1, 1857. CHAPMAN & HITCHCOCK,
n21-1aw6wS* Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—DAVID LINES against JOSEPH ALSTON and WILLIAM ALGERNON ALSTON, Jr.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not ser.)—To JOSEPH ALSTON and WILLIAM ALGERNON ALSTON, Jr.,—*Sirs*: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 41 Wall-st., Jauncey Court, City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Oct. 12, 1857. ALEX. HAMILTON, Jr., Plaintiff's Attorney,
No. 41 Wall-st., Jauncey Court, New-York.

N. B.—The summons and complaint in the above entitled action were filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, the 14th day of October, 1857.
o31-1aw6wS* ALEX. HAMILTON, Jr.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. WEED, late of the City of New-York, merchant, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to LEWIS B. BROWN, No. 31 Chambers-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of November next.—Dated New-York, May 22, 1857.
LEWIS B. BROWN,
WM. SMITH BROWN, } Executors.
my23-1aw6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE STEERS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Lawrence Waterbury, No. 253 Front-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 13th day of January next.—Dated New-York, July 10, 1857.
LAWRENCE WATERBURY, Administrator.
MARY STEERS, Administratrix.
jy11-1aw6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HORATIO MOTT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the residence of John R. Marsh, No. 58 Pitt-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 23d day of March next.—Dated New-York, Sept. 18, 1857.
JOHN R. MARSH,
STEWART E. CLARK, } Executors.
s19-1aw6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWARD TUNIS, late of the City of New-York, Clerk, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his store, No. 175 Washington-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 19th day of December next. Dated New-York, June 5, 1857. WM. H. TUNIS,
je6-1aw6mS Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN WILSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of GEORGE B. OVER, No. — Third-avenue, between Eighty-sixth and Eighty-seventh streets, in the City of New-York, on or before the 28th day of April next.—Dated New-York, Oct. 24, 1857.
GEORGE B. OVER,
LEVI HART, } Executors.
o24-1aw6mS*

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES OF PIANOS!
SOEBELER & SCHMIDT, Piano-forte Manufacturers,
No. 423 Broome-st., near Broadway.
A DISCOUNT OF TWENTY PER CENT.
from ordinary rates for CASH. Parties about purchasing will find it to their advantage to call and examine our Pianos before buying elsewhere.

GREAT BARGAINS IN PIANOS.
BEST CIRCULAR SCALE PIANOS,
With or without iron-frame, AT COST FOR CASH, to suit the times. Decided bargains at
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THE MAYORALTY.

[*Continued from First Page.*]

speakers and by the Press, because at a meeting in Tammany Hall he had presented a weapon in the shape of a cane that had been presented to Preston S. Brooks by the people of South Carolina after his conflict with the libeller of the South in the Senate of the United States. He regretted that he had done so, because Mr. Brooks was dead, and the dead should be permitted to rest. And if he was to be found fault with at all it should be remembered that the man who resents an insult is likely to go further in doing so than the other in giving it. But he had still another difficulty to lay before them. In that same speech he had occasion to speak of the *Express*, and that portion of his remarks had been misstated by the reporter of the *Herald*. He had not seen the misrepresentation; when he saw in the *Express* a violent attack upon himself made by Mr. Brooks in his speech at the Academy of Music. He had asked a friend whether or no he should demand satisfaction of Mr. Brooks. He did so, because he was not conscious of having given Mr. Brooks any cause for such an attack. He was reported as having called him "booby Brooks." He had not done so. But if he had, he would not have complained, for he believed no gentleman would use such language to another on a public platform. Well, his friend waited upon Mr. Brooks, and he was pleased to say was received by him in a very courteous, gentlemanly manner. It was enough to say that when such a disposition was shown all quarrels were easily adjusted. He had promised Mr. Brooks that he would deny having used the phrase, and he had done so now publicly. But he must come to speak of the approaching election. He had told them that their opponents had money for votes and that the money would be used freely. In such case it would not do for them to be idle. Their rights as citizens had been invaded and they had a dearer interest in the result than any others could have. It was their duty to see to it that Black Republicanism at the next election received a fitting rebuke. Here the speaker seemed about to retire, when there were cries for Meagher, but resuming he told them that while so supple an opposition was at work, they should keep an eye upon what was going on in their neighborhood, and if they saw any strange characters walking about, they should inform them that they were noticed and that they had no legitimate business there. It was well that they should do so, when men were going about coining new phrases in affidavits and indictments. There were none of the charges made against Mayor Wood that would stand the test of fair investigation except one, and that he believed he was guilty of: it was that the poorest and humblest individual in the City could find and gain admittance to his Honor in his office in the City Hall as readily as the United States District-Attorney, John McKeon. And if he had gone there like Coroner Perry, accompanied by some 40 old women, and the sign-manual of James M. Smith, Jr., he would probably have found his reception the same. [Cheers.] In conclusion he had to address them, not as fellow-Democrats, but as brother-robbers, and to congratulate them upon the large increase of their members since he met them last. [Great applause.] He had been asked to announce that the workingmen would meet on the following night at Tammany Hall, and that their German fellow citizens would meet at Vauxhall Gardens, in the Bowery. After telling them that he expected to meet them again at the same place some day next week, when they would hear the sweetest eloquence that ever fell upon any ear in the announcement of the triumph of Mayor Wood by twenty thousand majority, the speaker retired amid loud cheering.

Dr. Philip Merkle now came forward and stated that when the meeting had adjourned they would form a procession outside and proceed to the St. Nicholas Hotel, where they would meet his Honor the Mayor. [Cheers, and cries of "Meagher," "Meagher."] The Doctor was about to proceed with some remarks, but the cries for Meagher continued, until Mr. Doheny came forward and stated that Mr. Meagher was not present. He read a brief letter from him, to the effect that he had not received his invitation until a late hour that morning, and in consequence of a prior engagement, would be unable to attend. After more applause, the Doctor called upon them all, and particularly his German and Irish born fellow-citizens, not to be deceived by the Opposition, for their leaders were their enemies, and urged them all to work and vote for Mayor Wood.

When he had concluded, Mr. Hiram Ketchum, Jr., came forward. He commenced in a low tone, amid cries of "Louder, louder," and when he had said that he appeared before them without having had the practice of the other speakers, and that he found himself—[cries of "Take your hands out of your breeches and speak up like a man"]—he had felt it to be his duty to separate himself from his associates, and he was there to warn all old Whigs and Americans not to be deceived by the arch-mover of what was known as the Tiemann or People's Party. When he had concluded, Mr. Kerrigan came forward, sang a song, and the meeting adjourned.

OUTSIDE MEETINGS.

The crowds that were unable to gain admission to the building, organized a number of meetings outside, some of which were addressed from lamp-posts and some from the stoops of buildings in the neighborhood. As many as five of these were in full blast at once. In addition to these attractions, there was a brilliant calcium light so placed as to throw light upon the front of the Academy, in Fourteenth-street; a cannon, which was frequently discharged in Irving-place; a series of vocal entertainments by that well-known Democratic songster, Mr. Kerrigan, and a number of processions, the most respectable of which was one got up to do especial honor to Alderman McSpedon, of the Nineteenth Ward.

DEMOCRATIC OBJECTIONS TO MAYOR

Hon. D. E. Sickles intended to have read the subjoined letter to the Academy meeting, but it was mislaid. He considers the italicized portions a complete absolution from Mayor Wood for every Democrat, in a Charter election, to resist even regular nominations. The letter appeared, just as now printed, in the Daily Times of February, 1855:

The Proposed City Charter.

LETTER FROM MAYOR WOOD.

Hon. R. M. Blatchford, Albany—*Dear Sir*: In relation to the proposed City Charter, I can express a favorable opinion of its leading features. With the exception of the continuance of the great error of leaving our local issues to be decided at the general election, I find much to approve. Its leading features correspond with my ideas of a good form of Government, as expressed in my inauguration address to the Common Council. In the main, it is very like that adopted by the framers of the Federal Government in the present Constitution. With slight modifications it will be a most excellent substitute for that now in force. It is an error, however, to suppose that good government depends upon the organic law. It does not; because without honest, fearless, and capable executive officers, the most perfect form of government ever devised by human intellect will prove entirely inadequate to the wants of the people. Therefore, we require not only a good charter, but also good functionaries, to execute the laws under it. These must be chosen with exclusive reference to their fitness and capacity for the places to be filled by them.

To secure officers of this kind, none other than local issues should be permitted to enter the canvass, which can only be accomplished by an entire separation of the elections for national and State officers from those for municipal officers; and this is the objection to the charter now proposed. It leaves us as we are, with our own local interests entirely at the mercy of the exciting, and at times overpowering issues of national and State politics. As favorable as I think of this new charter, it will in my opinion entirely fail in removing the difficulties under which we suffer, if it does not also provide for the election of charter officers at some other time than that at which we choose State and national officers.

In the Message sent by me to the Common Council, Jan. 11, 1855, I refer to this subject in the following language: "I cannot omit expressing my conviction that much benefit could be derived to the City by separating the election for Charter officers from that for State and National officers. As now conducted, our local interests are almost entirely lost sight of in the conflict on State or national issues. As the lesser is always absorbed by the greater, so are the apparently smaller affairs of our City Government lost sight of in the contest on candidates for higher offices.

The magnitude of our municipal interests calls for the closest scrutiny into the qualifications of persons to take charge of them. No other considerations than those connected directly with local questions, should be included in the canvass for City rulers. The evils of frequent elections are of little importance as compared with the danger of the selection of improper men. In the struggle for a Governor or a President, persons entirely disqualified will sometimes slide unobserved into a place of local trust and power. The election law, which places the candidates for County offices on the same ballot with candidates for State offices, increases the evil. At the late election there were twelve names on the same ballot. In the haste and excitement of election day, it was very difficult for even the most intelligent voter to select the names of those for whom he desires to vote, when found upon the same ticket, but when the duty is imposed upon the illiterate, or ignorant, it is seldom exercised, especially if there be a cunningly devised ballot, not permitting erasure or substitution."

Though in office but one month since the above was written, yet the experience of that month has confirmed these views. The connection between local politics and that of the State and nation is detrimental to the interests of the City. New-York has a government and a municipality of its own of too great a magnitude to be jeopardized by being made secondary to the overshadowing influences centred at the capital. The power derived from the patronage of the General Government in this City overwhelms all other political considerations, and it is almost invariably the fact, when the central power at Washington has a direct interest in the results of an election here, that our local interests are submerged entirely. When a President is to be chosen or a Congressional majority to be secured, or any measure to be sustained or opposed, this power is irresistibly exercised, and carries in all the candidates, as well for municipal offices as for those directly required. The General Government has never been beaten in this City, when we had a direct stake in the result. At every Presidential election for 20 years the then existing National Administrations have been sustained in this City, and all the candidates of the party with which it *was* identified have been successful. There is no arguing against these facts. The conclusion is inevitable, that other interests than our own influence if not control the selection of our own rulers when elected at the general election. If, under these circumstances, honest and capable men happen to be designated for us, we are indebted for it more to accident, or the interposition of Divine Providence in our favor, than to the forethought and discriminating action of the voters themselves. No; let there be a separation, irrevocable and entire; let there be but one issue, when local officers are to be chosen, and that referring to the welfare and prosperity of New-York. *If, differing upon national or State questions, we can unite without embarrassment or obstruction upon men fitted for charter offices, without reference to their party affinities or associations, the considerations will be not whether they are in favor or against any outside issues involving matters of national import, but whether in favor of an economical government for this City, and opposed to vices, immoralities, corruptions and bad government.* I have not time to present several other points equally worthy of attention. If this change be made in the charter now proposed, I could give it my support, though not approving all its details. I look upon *Spring Charter Elections* as essential to the well being of this City. It is, in my opinion, paramount to all other questions appertaining to the City Government. With this alteration, the paper now submitted by the Board of Aldermen will be applicable to our wants, and will give us the best Government we have had in 80 years.

Very respectfully yours,
FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

In this connection we publish also the following conclusion of a long and able address, from the Daily Times and other journals, of Sept. 27, 1856, signed by Peter B. Sweeny, Esq., the District-Attorney elect:

"The question for the Democratic Party to decide is: Whether it will permit Mr. Wood, at the head of a force of Custom-House officers, policemen and dependants, to seize upon the government of the Democratic Party, and maintain through all time, by force and fraud, its arbitrary and despotic control. For the power which this man and his followers are attempting to usurp, if recognized and permitted, will be perpetuated hereafter by the same means resorted to for his nomination, and there will be no end to the nomination of Fernando Wood. *This is the time to strike the blow.* If we shall succeed in the contest—if the Democratic Party shall cast aside the presumptuous man who is seeking to degrade and prostitute it to his purposes—if it shall repudiate the infamous results of the frauds and villainies of the late disgraceful primary elections, and that great party shall be relieved from its danger, and restored to its true position of integrity and power, every man who contributes to produce the result will ever through life possess the consciousness of having performed a high and patriotic duty. (Signed) PETER B. SWEENY,
SEPT. 27, 1856. JOHN Y. SAVAGE, Jr.

DEMONSTRATION FOR TIEMANN.

Grand German Ratification Meeting at Volk's Garten.

Our German citizens held a large and enthusiastic meeting at Volk's Garten last night, to ratify the nomination of Daniel F. Tiemann. The meeting, which filled the hall to overflowing, was called to order at 7½ o'clock, by C. Godfrey Gunther, Esq.

The following officers were elected by acclamation:

President—Louis Berger.

Vice-Presidents—C. Gottfried Gunther, Rodolph A. Witthaus, Christian Schwarzwaelder, Heinrich Lander, Francis Messmer, George T. Brandt, Wm. H. Gunther, T. W. Wiegand, P. Puels, Philip Scheu, August Weissmann, Andreas Wornern, Charles Wetzell, A. B. Palem, George Diefenbach, John Duckelmann, John Wetzell, Philip Schmidt, J. Ellers, Henry Silberhorn, Gottfried Weigle, John Wagner, N. Gaulrap, E. Petzhold, Valentine Pfafmann, C. Lambrecht, John Wachter, J. Rogelmann, J. Keckelsen, Christian Dwingle, Anthony Lamprecht, Louis Kamerer, John Sopreiber, John Kornahrens, Peter Messmer, Christian Ziegler, Peter Lamprecht, Charles Pfirmann, A. E. Eckel, Christian Volguard, John Schenermann, Sabastian Riede, Simeon Steinfelder, S. Stanbinger, George Hartmann, George H. Byer.

Secretaries—Paul Dick, E. T. Lang, Christian Eberspacher, Peter Seherer, Chr. Fromm, Peter Weihrich, Dr. Henry Landen, Got. Franzberdren, W. Radde.

Peter Messmer, Esq., was then introduced and addressed the meeting in the German language. He said he presented Daniel F. Tiemann as candidate for Mayor,—not as the candidate of the Democratic Party, not as the candidate of the Republican Party, but as the People's candidate. Mayor Wood presented himself as the candidate of the Democratic Party. He was doing all he could to create discord and confusion in the City; he had attempted to incite the poor to war against the rich. He had been repudiated by the first men of the Democratic Party. He was not the choice of the best men in that party. The taxes had increased since Fernando Wood came into office; all the expenses of the City Government had increased. The speaker read a statistical statement in support of his assertions on this point. Fernando Wood was a robber and a forger.

Dr. Auguste Forsch was the next speaker. Tiemann, he said, came of good old German stock, and was not connected with the Irish Democracy, who rule the City.

Mr. Zschirner was next introduced. He said Fernando Wood was another Louis Napoleon, who was desirous of getting power into his own hands for his own selfish purposes. The burdens which citizen were compelled to bear under Wood's administration were greater than they were before he came into office. Tiemann was never a Know-Nothing, and was not the candidate of the aristocracy; he was the man of the people.

Mr. Charles Spencer spoke to the people next in English, expressing his regret that he could not address them in their own tongue. He spoke to them in behalf of Daniel F. Tiemann's election to the office of Mayor. The City was in the possession of assassins, shoulder-hitters, robbers [A Voice—"Thieves"] and thieves. [Applause.] They hung around the City Hall so that honest men could scarcely go there. Murder stalked abroad in the City. Who was Fernando Wood? [A Voice—"A thief!"] Mr. Spencer recited the charges which had been brought against Mayor Wood. Those charges, it was well known, were every one of them true. What had Mayor Wood ever done? [A Voice—"Nothing!"] He once refused to permit a ship-load of Germans, just emigrated, to land in the City. He (the speaker) hoped Tiemann would receive the whole German vote on Tuesday.

Three cheers for Tiemann, were then given, and then Chauncey Schaffer came forward and made a characteristic speech. Fernando Wood had fallen so low that he could not fall any lower. He had committed political suicide. He wanted to be considered the friend of the adopted citizens. Dr. Rockwell, who drew up a bill by which emigrants were to be prevented from landing here until they had been in Quarantine for half a lifetime, was continued in office by Wood through his whole administration. Tiemann was a good old Knickerbocker Dutchman. He knew just enough to be honest. Wood knew more than that, and whoever knew more than that was a rascal.

Mr. Rosters next addressed the meeting in the German tongue. At the conclusion of his speech, Hon. Daniel E. Sickles was introduced, and was received with loud and prolonged applause. He said there had never been, in the history of this great City, a time when the people of all parties were so thoroughly united, and so deeply interested in an election, as they were in the one which we were approaching. He knew he was addressing a people of a foreign tongue, but the adopted citizens before him were as true in their devotion to the interests and welfare of the City as any other portion of the people. He addressed them, as he had always been accustomed to, as Democrats. [Cheers.] It had been said that our municipal rights had been invaded by Albany legislation. It was true, but it was also true, and he called them to witness the truth of what he uttered, that our City rights had been scandalously invaded from the the City Hall. [Cries of "That's true."] It was right to withstand this dictation from Albany, but it was equally their duty to resist the aggressions of a contemptible autocrat who sits in the City Hall. We claimed to be the commercial metropolis of the Western World, and the eyes of all Europe were directed toward this City as the greatest, noblest and freest on the Continent, and yet we had for a Chief Magistrate of this great commercial emporium a man who could not, upon 'Change, or among business men, obtain credit to the amount of $25. [Laughter and applause.] It was their duty to wipe out this foul disgrace upon the City's escutcheon, and place in the chair of Chief Magistrate of the City a man distinguished for capacity, probity and honor, Daniel F. Tiemann. [Prolonged cheers.] From a boy he had known him. He was an exile from his fatherland, had cast his lot with us, and had won the confidence and esteem of his fellow-citizens, and continued to enjoy it to this day. He had known him as a mechanic, a laborer, an employer of large numbers of men in his our extensive manufactories; he had also been familiar with his history in the most responsible positions, and he had always been distinguished for his patriotic principles and his fidelity to duty, in every position he had filled. He had been assailed, belied and abused, but what man who accepted a nomination had not been? He had been charged, and the charge had been circulated among the Germans, with being in favor of a prohibitive liquor law. To satisfy themselves on this point a Committee waited upon him. They knocked at his door and informed Mr. Tiemann of the nature of their business. He received the Committee with the greatest cordiality, and invited them into his parlor, and expressed great pleasure at being called upon, and was most happy to answer their questions. "Mr. Tiemann," said the Committee, "they say you are in favor of a Prohibitory Liquor law, and intend to take away our lager bier; how is it?" His response to this question was an invitation to the party to step into his dining-room, where he showed them a keg of good lager and treated the whole company. Of course they came away fully satisfied on that head. [Cheers.] Mr. Tiemann showed his sympathy for the laboring man during the late unprecedented hard times, by keeping eighty mechanics at work in his factory when similar establishments everywhere stopped and discharged their hands. Mayor Wood had had his salary increased from $3,000 to $5,000 a year. The first time the vote passed the Common Council, Wood vetoed it, but when it was passed the second time, and all the advantage of his disinterested conduct had been realized—he went over to Hoboken. He received more money than any one of the honest and really excellent men who had preceded him in office. The salary which was sufficient for Mickle, Woodhull, Havemeyer and Westervelt, was not enough for him. During his administration, all the expenses of the City had been enormously increased, and the taxes raised from $3,000,000 to $8,000,000; but when has he ever been known to sacrifice a cent himself? Mr. Tiemann had spent the best years of his life in the service of the City, protecting its interests in every form, and conferring honor upon every post he had filled, but had never received one cent for his services. He had kept his 80 men at work, when it was a sacrifice to do so, because he would not see the mechanics who had shared his good fortunes suffer in the day of adversity. Here was the difference between a patriot and a demagogue. Mr. Tiemann was charged with being a Know-Nothing, and opposed to the cause of the foreign-born citizen. In answer to this lying allegation, it was sufficient to state that he had for years been one of the Governors of the Alms-House, and in that capacity had employed hundreds of foreigners in the prisons, hospitals and alms-houses, and not one instance could be cited when he had proscribed the man of foreign birth, or had cast a single vote against the adopted citizen. If he were a member of a K. N. lodge, Fernando Wood would be the best witness of the fact on the face of the earth. He (Sickles) at the Syracuse Democratic Convention charged Fernando Wood to his face, and in the face of the world, of being a member of a Know-Nothing Lodge, and he did not dare to deny it. No man had done more to advocate the doctrines of this party than Fernando Wood. With respect to Mr. Tiemann, the record of a long life of probity and honor was his best eulogy. He had grown up in our midst, and needed now no certificate of character to commend him to the confidence of the citizens of New-York. This was no issue between parties. The City of New-York is a Democratic City, a large majority of its electors were confessedly in favor of Democratic principles. No man but conceded that fact. But the best men in *all* parties now ask that the control of its affairs shall be given to the purer, better and nobler element, instead of to the baser, meaner and most corrupt among us; the mass of the people of all parties sustained Mr. Tiemann, because they trusted him as an incorruptible, capable and honest man, and it was for these that he (S.) also advocated his election. It had been thrown out in the organs of Mayor Wood that he was supported by the friends of James Buchanan. He knew what he said, and he proclaimed it to the world, and to the Press, which he wished to have publish it, that the statement was without proof. The evidence—and there was abundance of it, proved the contrary most conclusively. When in October last the election was to be decided, and the fate of James Buchanan hung upon the State of Pennsylvania, the opposition parties poured out thousands of dollars to be expended in that State to control the election there. This was all right. The Democratic Party also needed money to use in Pennsylvania, and where did they raise it? In the City of New-York; three or four hundred men who had large interests at stake in the issue of the contest met at the New-York Hotel and raised the required funds. This secured the state of Pennsylvania and elected James Buchanan. Where are these men now? Every one of them is actively and energetically in favor of Daniel F. Tiemann for Mayor of New-York. The papers in the interest of Fernando Wood had stated that the Administration was in favor of Wood's election. He denied it, and pronounced it wholly without proof; he asked the press to publish his denial to the world, and he would give his reasons. Whom did Buchanan appoint in New-York? It was Schell, Rynders, Hart, and their intimate associates; not one of them voted for Fernando Wood in 1856. Again Mr. McKeon, who, at the Academy of Music a few nights since, exposed in so masterly a manner the character of Fernando Wood, denounced him also in '56, in the strongest terms, but Mr. McKeon has been continued in office from November, '56, to November, '57. Would Mr. Buchanan have continued in office the man who opposed Wood then, and remove him now when three-fourths of the Democratic Party concur with Mr. McKeon in denouncing Fernando Wood as unfit for the office of Mayor? It was the duty of every German to sustain the men of all parties to inaugurate an era of good government for this most shockingly misgoverned City. "Look," said he, "to the condition of the streets, or ride out on the avenues. Mayor Wood lived a' Seventieth-street. It is remarkable that directly opposite his house, and on each side, there is a good road, but for miles beyond it it is wholly out of repair; and as to the lights, it is as dark as a dark lantern. [Laughter.] Murder, robbery and rapine stalk abroad in our streets, and it was unsafe to walk out of nights, and no citizen was safe in his house. He had attempted in his message to array the rich against the poor, and the poor against the rich, by putting forth some of the most odious doctrines of agrarianism. Such a man now comes before you to ask your votes to reëlect him to the office which he has disgraced. He asks you to vote for him because his nomination is regular. Such an appeal has no force upon the intelligent mind. He comes before you upon his own merits. In 1854 he was elected because there were three or four other candidates in the field; he came fresh from a Know-Nothing lodge, which he now has the effrontery to deny. In '56 he was elected, because he rode upon the shoulders of James Buchanan, but there was 6,000 majority against him. The issue is not now a party one—between Republican and Democratic—it is an issue between a patriotic and honest man, and one who is a disgrace to his country; it is between good and bad government—between Fernando Wood and the City which he has compromised and disgraced. A crisis had arrived in the affairs of this City; the people would indure to see riot, fraud and the squandering of the City funds, but there was a point beyond which they would not go, and that point had been reached, believe me. We must have Mr. Tiemann for Mayor of New-York or a Vigilance Committee. Mr. Sickles alluded at length to the fact that the expenses of this City under Wood's administration, had increased to more than four times the expenses of the Government of the State, when he concluded. Mr. Sickles was vociferously cheered. He was followed by George Copway, the native orator, and the meeting near midnight adjourned.

Tiemann in the Fourth District.

The friends of Mr. Tiemann in the Fourth Aldermanic District, held a most enthusiastic meeting last evening at the large Hall 68 East Broadway. The call was signed by the respective Secretaries of the People's, the Republican, and the American Committee. Mr. Joseph B. Close occupied the Chair, the speakers being Mr. Stewart L. Woodford, Mr. Stevens, Mr. Stephenson, Mr. Joseph Hoxie, Mr. Morton, City Inspector, and others. About five hundred persons were present, and great crowds were unable to gain admittance. Many references were made to the sanguine prospects of the Aldermanic candidate, Mr. Lindsay; in fact it would be difficult to say whether his name or that of Mr. Tiemann was received with more unanimous demonstrations of approbation.

In concluding a very effective address, Mr. Hoxie asked whether every arrangement had been made to get out the voters to the polls. On Tuesday, they would have to meet a desperate band of men, armed from head to foot with the polished steel the City had paid for. Organization must be met by organization. Five or ten men must stand by and watch each ballot-box—or, said he, you will be counted out even if you are voted in. Are you ready—if you are not, do get ready. Give one hour early in the day, or the whole day if you can, to redeem the City, and to preserve untarnished the liberties for which your forefathers and mine bled and struggled through seven eventful years.

This address was followed by loud cheers for Tiemann, and for Lindsay. After Mr. Inspector Morton had addressed the assembly, about 300 persons left and waited upon Mr. Lindsay, and with loud cheers invited him to address them. He did so, briefly, and they withdrew.

Obituary.

Dr. Samuel Weed, of Portland, Me., a distinguished physician, died in that city on the 24th inst. He was a graduate of Harvard, in the same class with Washington Allston.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Nov. 27.

$1,000	N. Y. St. 6s '61	102	50	N. Y. Cen. R. R..s3	73⅛
5,000	N. Y. St. 6s '58	99	100	do ..s3	73¾
5,000	Brooklyn City 6s	89½	10	Erie Railroad	16
3,000	Ky. State 6s	99	50	do ..b30	15¾
2,000	do	99¼	400	do	15½
1,000	Mich. State 6s	90½	150	do	15⅝
3,000	Tenn. State 6s '90	84¼	90	Harlem R. R. pref.	20
1,500	Virginia 6s	89½	100	Reading R. R. ..c	52
3,000	do	90	300	do	51½
24,000	Missouri St. 6s	80	100	do ..b15	51¼
8,000	Cal. St. 7s, '75.s3	68	50	Mich. Cen. R.R.	54
1,000	do ..s3	68½	35	C. B & Quincey R.R.	65
500	do	70	20	Mich. S. & N. In.R.	19
1,000	Ohio State 6s,'86	102	25	do	18½
1,000	Lousiana St. 6s	84	60	do	18
6,000	N.Y. Cen. R.R.6s	84½	100	do	17½
3,000	N.Y.Cen.R.R.7s	100	108	do	17¾
2,000	Hud.R.R.2d M.	80	100	M.S.&N.In.p.sk b30	35
5,000	Ill. Cen. R.R. Bs.	87	100	do ..s3	35
1,000	Mich C.R.R.8 ₱c.		100	do ..b60	35½
	1st M.S'g F.Con. Bds.	83	50	Panama R. R.. b30	87
9,000	do	83¼	10	do	87
5,000	Tol.&D.R.R.Bds.	52	10	do	86½
1,000	Gal.&C.2d m bds	81	200	Illinois Cen. R.. b30	95
1,000	do	81¼	50	do ..b3	95
84	Del. & Hud. C. Co	104½	80	Gal. & Chicago R.	80
100	do ..s30	104¼	13	do	79½
50	do ..s3	105	22	do	79
100	Cum. Coal Co.	11	650	Clev. & Tol. R. ..s3	40
100	do	10½	1800	do ..s3	41
200	do	10	200	do ..b60	41½
200	do	10½	100	do ..b30	41½
185	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	77	50	Chi. & Isl. R.R..b3	79½
150	do ..s60	76	250	do	79½
50	do ..c	76½	50	do	79
100	do ..c	76½	75	do	78½
150	do ..s3	76	100	do ..s10	78½
50	do ..s3	75½	100	do ..s30	78½
100	do ..s3	75½	245	do ..s3	79
342	do	75	70	Mil. & Miss. R.R.	32½
200	do	74	260	LaCrose. & Mil.R.R.s3	11
50	do ..s3	72½	425	do ..s3	11½

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000	N. Y. S. 5½s '61	99½	100	Reading Railroad..	50⅛
5,000	Missouri St. 6s.	79½	100	do	50⅜
3,000	North Car. St. 6s.	87	200	do	51¼
1,000	Ill.Cen RR.b..b30	87	100	do ..b30	51½
5,000	do ..b3	87	100	do ..s30	51
4,000	do ..s20	86½	200	Clev & Pitt.R.R..4d	14½
15	Del. & H. Can Co.	105	5	Gal. & Chic. R. R.	79
10	do ..b60.	105	10	do	79½
15	do	104½	100	Clev.& Tol.R.R..s30	40
50	Pac. Mail St. Co.	69	20	do	40½
100	Cum. Coal Co.	10	100	do ..b30	40½
100	Erie Railroad..s3	15	50	do ..c	40½
100	do ..b3	15	100	Chic. & R. I. R. R.	79
150	N. Y. Cent. R. R.	74	30	Mil. & Miss. R. R.	32½
100	do ..s15	73	100	LaCrosse & Mi. RR.	10½
135	do	73½	45	do	10½
100	do	74	10	Clev Col.& Cin.RR.	95
50	do ..s15	73½	10	New-Jersey R. R.	116
200	Hud. River R. R.	21	10	C. B. & Quin. R. R.	65
50	Harlem Railroad	8½	100	Mich.So.&N.In. p.s.	34

BETWEEN BOARDS.

Sales by S. Draper, Nov. 27:

10 shares Lamar Fire Insurance Co. stock	85
10 shares Metropolitan Fire Ins.Co.	84
80 shares Phenix Bank stock	95½
100 shares Nicaragua Transit Co	82
10 shares New-York Central R. Co	73
$3,000 6 ₱ cent. bonds State of Tenn.,due 1892	82¾
$4,000 6 ₱ ct. bds. city Memphis, gtd., due 1885	71⅝

Also, the following business notes of hand:

David J. & Geo. J. Levy, due Nov. 6,$351 25	17
David J. & Geo. J. Levy, due Jan. 2,1868.$401 49	17
S. & T. Lawrence & Co., due Nov., $2,200	45¼
McMurray & Tait, $205 31	65
McMurray & Tait, $127 36	65
David J. & Geo. J. Levy, due Nov. 4, $2,000	15
David J.&Geo.J.Levy,due Mar.17,1858, $2,147 80	15
36 shares Bank of Commerce	95½

Sales by Albert H Nicolay, Nov. 27:

$2,000 La.S.6 ₱ ct.Bs.,due '95,in N.Y.$1,000 ea.81&int.
$1,000 Gal.&C.U.R.R.1st m.7 ₱ ct.B.,due '63,91¼&int.
$1,000 La C. & Mil. R. R. 7 ₱ ct. Con. B. of 1867..7¼
$2,000 M.& H.R.R.1st m.8 ₱ c.C.S.F.B.,due'82.34&int.

10 shares Stonington Railroad......$100 each	32½
100 shares Harlem Railroad..........$50 each	8½
10 shares People's Fire Ins. Co......$50 each	88½
20 shares Columbia Fire Ins. Co......$50 each	86
20 shares Humboldt Ins. Co.........$100 each	71@72¼

FRIDAY, Nov. 27—P. M.

Since our notice of yesterday of the Foreign news by the *Vanderbilt* to Saturday, Nov. 14, the regular mail to the same date by the *Africa* at this port has been received and distributed. Most of the English letters regard the money crisis as having seen its worst. The extension of the issue privilege of the Bank Charter will afford relief at a price, and although the rate is dear at Bank, the mere feeling of assurance that money can be had at 10 ₱ cent. will tend to restore confidence and induce active competition among money-lenders. The panic, however, is represented to have been fearful while it lasted. Wednesday, the 11th, and part of Thursday, 12th November, were days of gloom in London. The great discount houses in Lombard-street, and nearly all the Joint-Stock Banks were brought to a complete stand. They could do little more than pay on the deposits which had been notified for. Their accounts generally stipulate for seven to thirty days' notice from dealers, according to the terms agreed upon at the time of opening the account. The failure, on the 11th, of Sanderson & Co., who held fifteen millions dollars, or £3,000,000 Sterling, for their dealers, was a terrible blow to business, and when to this was added £1,000,000 Sterling in Gold sent from the Bank of England to the support of the country banks, the alarm became general. The excitement at the Clubs on the night of the 11th is represented to have been intense, and a similar feeling in the City was not allayed until the Treasury letter was known to be in possession of the Bank. Some of the banking letters received today, while reporting this relief, are not quite confident as to the turn in the complication growing out of the failures in the American trade. *But no concern is expressed for further startling failures in this trade.* At Liverpool the leading markets were sensibly restored on Friday. Cotton manifested more buoyancy than any other of the American staples. The decree of the French Government authorizing the export and distillation of Grain (heretofore prohibited) operated against Wheat and Flour in Liverpool, though the decree will help prices in France; while the partial failure of the Irish Potato and English Oat crops was in favor of Indian Corn. In reference to American Stocks and the general look of the London Money Market on Friday, we have the following from our regular correspondents:

LONDON, Friday, Nov. 13, 1857.

The week which has intervened since the date of our last circular has been one of extreme anxiety in this country respecting the position of monetary affairs. The pressure for money continued so great that the Bank of England on Monday farther raised their minimum rate of discount to 10 ₱ cent. On the same day the suspensions of an extensive and old-established house in the American trade, and of the Western Bank of Scotland, were announced. These disasters were followed by a "run" upon several of the Scotch Banks, under the pressure of which the City of Glasgow Bank was forced to close its doors; and by numerous additional failures here, including among others a large discount house. These circumstances, with the almost total cessation of business by the discount houses, and coupled with the fact of very large amounts in gold being withdrawn daily from the Bank of England for transmission to country bankers, produced a most uneasy feeling of anxiety, which reached its climax yesterday morning, but was in great measure allayed in the afternoon, by the issue of a letter from the Government, to the Governors and Directors of the Bank of England, authorizing them to exceed their fixed issue of notes, in order to enable them to grant, if necessary, further advances on approved securities. As this measure has tended to diminish fear, it is to be hoped that our commercial and monetary transactions, although yet somewhat crippled by the recent crisis, will ere long reassume their usual course. This expectation is still further strengthened, and a more confident tone of feeling engendered by the more cheering news received from the United States, and of the brilliant success of our arms in India, by the complete capture of Delhi and the relief of the British in Lucknow. Our English Funds have remained very steady during the week, and close at a considerable advance in our last quotations. Notwithstanding the very large sales of Consols made by Bankers, the price has been maintained by the public purchasing. Our quotations last week were 88⅝@⅞ for money, and 89@⅛ for 7th of December. To-day they are 89⅛@¼ for money, and 89⅝@⅞ for the account. The transactions in American Railroad Securities have been chiefly in those of the Illinois Central Company, which have changed hands in considerable amounts at lower prices, having in several cases been bought in New-York at the recent low quotations there. The 7 ₱ cent. Construction Bonds have been dealt in at 72½, 73, 75, 73, 72½, 71½ and 71. Freelands 77 and the Shares at 12, 13, 14, 15 and 14 discount, with an upward tendency to-day. Michigan Central shares at 47. New-York Central 6 ₱ cent. Bonds at 77, and Shares at 70; and New-York and Erie 3d Mortgage at 60. ROBERT BENSON & CO.

In our own Market, to-day, Stocks had quite a tumble on the Share list, not on the news from abroad, but in consequence, it is said on the Street, of the realizations on New-York Central, Chicago and Rock Island, and one or two other Railroads, by a prominent party who had been bulling the market. The sales of New-York Central were quite precipitate from 77 down to 73½ ₱ cent., the bear operators helping the decline by offering Stock beyond the closing of transfers to-morrow for the annual election. This movement affords ten or twelve days' grace for the delivery of cash certificates, for some time past quite scarce on the Street. Rock Island Shares fell to 78@77 ₱ cent.; Southern Michigan, to 17½, and several others in like proportion. State Stocks continued firm, and Illinois Central Shares and Bonds were also steadily supported. In the afternoon, at the close, there was a recovery in the prices which gave way so sensitively in the early part of the day. New-York Central left off 74½@⅝; Erie, 15⅝; Rock Island, 79; Reading, 51⅝, the general market tending to firmness again.

The market for Money keeps generally quiet and easy. There is not much doing in discounts outside of bank, and the offerings at several of the large banks this morning were quite moderate. There is some improvement in trade, particularly in Groceries and Leather, by jobbing lots, and in Dry Goods among the City retailers, but the bulk of business in this way is for cash, and there is not much new paper making at short dates by first-rate parties. At call, money is offered at 7 ₱ cent. freely, and in some instances at 6 ₱ cent, without full employment, and the involuntary tendency of the Bank movement is rather to contraction than expansion. The steamer to-morrow is the *Ariel*, for Southampton and Bremen. The mail will not be a large one. Short sight exchange is firm on London and Paris at about specie point, while 60-day bills are irregular and dull; on London, 108@109; Paris, 5.27½@5.22½. The *Vanderbilt* and *Africa* delivered about $300,000 in Gold from Europe, which is more than, from present appearances, will be wanted for the packet to-morrow. American Gold is worth 100¼@100½ ₱ cent.; English Sovereigns, $4 86@$4 88; Napoleons, $3 83@$3 84 for 20-franc pieces: Philadelphia Funds, 97½@98; Baltimore, 96½@97; Boston, 99½@99¾. Advices from New-Orleans to-day by telegraph report an active movement in Cotton, at 12¼ cents for Middlings.

The following extract of a letter from the City of Glasgow Bank to their agents, Richard Irvin & Co., dated Glasgow, Nov. 13, 1857, has been sent to us for publication:

"We hope to have arrangements concluded for resuming business in a few days; meantime, we accept your drafts as usual, and make due provision for the payment of our acceptances in London. None of our acceptances will be allowed to be returned."

The Dry Goods Import for the week is $556,633, against $1,549,365 the week ending Nov. 29 last year. The following is the summary:

	CONSUMPTION DIRECT.		WAREHOUSED.		WITHDRAWN.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Manf. of Wool.	166	$50,180	175	$62,312	147	$47,307
Man. of Cotton.	87	18,416	834	197,035	84	17,985
Man. of Silk..	37	20,878	73	61,891	28	20,89[illegible]
Man. of Flax..	95	24,436	431	89,476	12	2,902
Miscellaneous..	94	19,510	426	42,490	40	6,103
Total......	479	$133,420	1939	$423,213	311	$95,194
		423,213				133,420
Total entered..		$556,633	Total marketed...			$228,614

The Bank of England.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The suspension by the British Government of the restrictive feature of Sir Robert Peel's celebrated Bank Act of 1844, will again attract attention to that Act, and this should be the case in this country, as well as in England; because at this moment, whilst suffering from the effects of recent injudicious bank expansions and contractions, there is an evident tendency to appeal to legislative measures, based on the same theory as that which procured the passage of Sir Robert Peel's Bank Act of 1844. This theory is that commercial speculation, and the consequent inflation of prices, are all due to over-issues of bank notes. By limiting the issues to what they were found to be in a moment of ordinary circumstances, it was supposed that it would thereafter "*prevent those fluctuations so dangerous to commercial enterprise.*" We quote the very words of Sir Robert Peel, and appeal to 1847, 1855, 1856 and 1857 for proof of the fallacy of the doctrine. The erroneousness of this theory is made still clearer by the following statistics, extracted from the returns of the Bank of England, previous to and during the commercial crises of 1825, 1837 and 1847:

	Circulation.	Private Securities—i. e., Discounts.
1821, August	£20,295,000	£2,722,000
1822, August	17,464,000	3,622,000
1823, August	19,231,000	5,624,000
1824, August	20,132,000	6,255,000
1825, August	19,398,000	7,691,000
1833, August	19,629,000	5,999,000
1834, August	18,839,000	9,688,000
1835, August	17,892,000	11,068,000
1836, August	18,158,000	13,197,000
1837, February	18,232,000	15,056,000
1844, August	21,485,000	7,870,000
1845, August	22,109,000	11,712,000
1846, August	21,390,000	12,755,000
1847, August	18,828,000	16,922,000

Is it possible to examine these figures without arriving at the conclusion that excessive issues had nothing to do with the speculations and panics of 1825, 1837 and 1847?

These returns, as well as all statistics that can be found, prove conclusively that the circulation of bank-notes is self-regulating, and no way dependent on the will or wishes of the banks of issue. It increases in moments of panic and distrust, and decreases in moments of confidence and prosperity. No circulation can be kept out beyond the actual wants of the community. Any issues beyond this will immediately return to the banks that issue them, because no one carries about him a larger amount than he needs for his ordinary wants. Bank-bills are only used for the retail operations of commerce. The large operations, which affect values, are all made by checks drawn against credits on the ledgers of banks or bankers, and it is the expansions and contractions of these credits on bank ledgers which affect commercial operations, and produce speculations and disasters. But were the theory of Sir Robert Peel correct, his Bank Act would, nevertheless, have been highly injurious, because an amount of circulation amply sufficient for the mercantile operations of 1844 must be totally insufficient for the greatly enlarged operations of 1857. Here we have the true cause why all legislative enactments affecting commerce have always proved, and will always prove, injurious, instead of beneficial. No human law can adapt itself to altered circumstances. It invariably lacks the elasticity of the natural laws which adapt themselves to every new circumstance that arises. At this moment, we see every day some new scheme suggested to check over-issues of bank-notes. All these schemes, if put into force, would prove highly injurious. To limit the circulation of bank-notes to notes of $10 and upward, or to issue bank-notes only to the extent of coin deposited, would simply be to annul all circulation of bank-notes. Therefore, the question is really and simply whether the use of credit is beneficial or injurious. If injurious, the community will soon cease to use credit without any resort to legislative prohibition, for each member of the community understands his own interest far better than our legislators can. If beneficial, no law *can* prevent the use of credit, and no law *should* limit its use. To prohibit the circulation of small notes is really to attack the rights of property. Any man who owns property possesses the inherent right to accept in exchange anything he pleases, be it gold or silver, a note or a piece of brown paper. It is always on the plea of protection to the ignorant that governments are requested to enact laws which the wealthy and intelligent invariably turn to their own individual advantage. The only laws in regard to banking should be that nothing but gold or silver shall be a legal tender, and that all banks that do not redeem their notes and deposits to the satisfaction of their bill-holders and depositors, shall at once be forced into liquidation. This will force all banks to be prudent, just as the fear of bankruptcy is found to be a sufficient check on the operations of merchants. There will always be, under any laws, banks that will be mismanaged, but these will soon disappear and give way to those that are better managed and more worthy of public confidence. Government interference cannot make capital or labor more productive, and it is on the joint result alone of capital and labor that we must look for all that contributes to our own comfort and our progress in intelligence and wealth. C. M.

New-York Central Railroad.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I am glad to hear that a meeting of the stockholders of the New-York Central Railroad Company will take place in New-York on Saturday, Nov. 28. I hope some action will be taken to ascertain what amounts are annually paid to the officers of the Company, and whether a reduction of the amounts cannot be made consistently with the welfare of the Company. It has been announced that the wages of the laborers and operatives have been materially reduced, but there is no intimation that the high salaries which have been paid to officers and agents have been diminished. There should be furnished to the stockholders a statement of the compensation paid to each officer, agent, superintendent and conductor. There is a good deal of curiosity to know in what way the general counsel of the Company can earn a salary of *twelve thousand dollars* a year. His ability as Counsel has never been rated very high, and it is thought that Counsel of greater ability could be employed to do for $5,000 all the duties which Mr. Pruyn is competent to perform. It is charged also that a certain agent for the purchase of wood received a compensation of $5,000 a year.

I trust the meeting of stockholders will take the proper steps to have all these matters brought to light and insist upon a statement in detail of all compensations and salaries. A STOCKHOLDER.

Trade on the Canals.

From the Albany Evening Journal.

The quantity of Flour, Wheat, Corn, and Barley, left at tide-water, during the third week in November, in the years 1856 and 1857, is as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bus.	Corn, bus.	Barley, bus.
1856	86,752	901,2[illegible]	99,786	264,895
1857	38,914	218,[illegible]	48,625	204,512
	Dec....47,838	Dec. 685,[illegible]	Dec. 51,161	Dec. 60,383

The aggregate quantity of the same articles left at tide-water from the commencement of navigation to the 21st Nov. inclusive, during the years 1856 and 1857, is as follows:

	Flour, bbl.	Wheat, bus.	Corn, bus.	Barley, bus.
1856	1,047,475	10,[illegible]	10,095,374	1,852,767
1857	738,474	4,755,[illegible]	5,525,278	1,450,762
	Dec....309,001	Dec. [illegible]	Dec. 4,570,096	Dec. 402,005

By reducing the wheat to flour, the quantity of the latter left at tide water this year, compared with the corresponding period of last year, shows a falling off of 1,544,205 bbls. of flour.

The following table shows the quantity of some of the principal articles of produce left at tide water from the commencement of navigation to the 21st November inclusive, during the years 1855, 1856 and 1857:

	1855.	1856.	1857.
Canal open	May 1.	May 4.	May 6.
Flour, bbls	1,149,902	1,047,475	738,474
Wheat, bush	4,339,114	10,981,777	4,755,756
Corn, bush	9,352,526	10,095,374	5,525,278
Barley, bush	1,546,811	1,852,767	1,450,762
Rye, bush		——	107,210
Oats, bush	3,331,456	5,111,794	2,421,760
Beef, bbls	38,788	41,255	10,710
Pork, bbls	60,456	89,870	11,170
Butter, lbs	2,575,700	2,785,641	1,103,200
Lard lbs	9,291,100	7,050,600	582,214
Cheese, lbs	7,713,900	5,323,600	2,926,199
Wool, lbs	5,545,900	2,890,400	1,646,356
Bacon lbs	8,332,900	7,759,600	2,112,843

Specie List of Steamer Africa.

FROM FRANCE.

R. P. Buck & Co	$10,100	J. J. Merrian	5,000
E. & E. Poirier	5,113		
De Rham & Co	55,238	Total	$75,481

FROM ENGLAND.

Ward & Co.	£420	Herkenrath, Schneider & Co.	£400
J. W. Schmidt, bar gold	3,200	Trustees Illinois Central R. R. Co.	2,300
A. Belmont	470	J. H. Brown & Co.	400
H. Hansen	4,000	Snow & Burgess	700
L. S. Merrow, Esq	960	J. J. Halse	800
Order	1,500	Harbeck & Co.	300
Order	7,000	N. Francis, Esq.	300
Don Jose Manerendo	1,000	Col. S. Colt	2,000
F. Paravicini, Esq	3,000	Blanchard & Smith	1,000
J. Cooke	50	T. Winans	10,000
C. P. Leverich	3,000	Clark, Sewall & Co.	1,000
T H. Burgy	1,200	A. Belmont	6,000
Peter Campbell & Co.	1,366		
Total			£51,796

Specie List of Steamer Vanderbilt.

	Francs.		Francs.
Paul A. Brez	1,693	Peck & Church	10,010
De Rham & Co.	68,304	W Tyson & Co.	16,400
F. L. Parravini	20,000	Ball, Black & Co.	27,200
Monod Freres & Co.	6,000	Heye Bros	1,000
Hamell Bros	12,000	Loeschigh, Wesend'nch & Co.	14,000
Bernhardt Bros	3,000	Therrion, Maillard & Co	20,000
Schuchardt & Gebhard	1,000	Wm. Whitlock, Jr.	48,504
J. J. Merrian	23,900	H. Becber & Graeve	5,000
A. & U. Bourquin	983	E. Wirths	4,000
C. Melutta	2,900	John Durand & Co	12,000
E. Zachrisson	2,900	Bacon & Hyde	15,000
Lemoyn & Bell	6,295		
F. G. King & Son	12,400		
Total, francs			338,8[illegible]

The Rhode Island Banks.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Friday, Nov. 27.

The following is the Statement of the Rhode Island Banks, not including this city, to the 23d inst.:

Circulation	$1,744,106
Deposits	760,027
Loans	7,884,510
Specie	127,521

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Name.	Leave	For	Date.
North Star	New-York	Bremen	Nov. 28
Niagara	Boston	Liverpool	Dec. 2
Vanderbilt	New-York	Havre, &c	Dec. 5
Atlantic	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. [illegible]
Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. [illegible]
Fulton	New-York	Havre	Dec. 12

FROM EUROPE.

Antelope	Liverpool	Portland	Nov. 11
Kangaroo	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. [illegible]
New-York	Glasgow	New-York	Nov. [illegible]
Fulton	Southampton	New-York	Nov. [illegible]
America	Liverpool	Boston	Nov. [illegible]
Anglo-Saxon	Liverpool	Portland	Nov. [illegible]
Baltic	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. [illegible]

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Columbia, from Charleston—J. H. Dukes, 2 Sisters of Mercy, Rev. B. B. Sams, Mrs. R. H. Freeman and son, H. Weed, and 8 in the steerage.

In ship S. H. Talbot, from Point Petrie—G. Bouscaren, John K. Francis, F. C. Lord.

In ship Joseph Gilchrist, from Liverpool—J. Bissett and lady.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....7 01 | Sun sets.....4 34 | Moon sets... 3 31

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 6 45 | Gov. Island 5 29 | Hell Gate... 7 10

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, Nov. 27.

Cleared.

Steamship Black Warrior, Smith, Havana, Livingston, Crocheron & Co.

Ships National Guard, Gates, Galveston, John H. Brower & Co.; Isaac Jeanes, Chipman, London, Boyd & Hincken; J. Morton, Gilley, Liverpool, J. W. Elwell & Co.

Barks Elf, Percival, Richmond, Siffken & Ironsides; Theo. Curtis, Edwards, Matanzas, F. Swift & Co.; Dorette, (Brem.,) Graban, Bremen, H. Koop.

Brigs Linda, Berge, Port-au-Prince, F. Schlessinger & Anderson; Avosette, Turzot, Bermuda, McCall & Frith; Altavela, Gilkey, Mobile, Post, Smith & Co.; J. Harris, McGilvery, Aspinwall.

Schooners Caroline, Bucklin, Portland, ——; Florence, Woodhouse, Brazos, Shiers & Oliver.

Steamer Westernport, Berry, Savannah, H. B. Cromwell.

Arrived.

Steamship Columbia, Berry, Charleston 54 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co. Had strong N. E. gales up to Cape Hatteras.

Ship S. H. Talbot, Burgess, Point Petrie 14 ds., in ballast to M. M. Freeman & Co. Passed an Am. schooner going in.

Ship Joseph Gilchrist, (of Thomaston,) Gilchrist, Liverpool Oct. 20, with mdse. and 196 passengers to Snow & Burgess. Experienced heavy westerly weather the entire passage, been 13 ds. W. of lon. 60, and 10 ds. W. of Nantucket, with tremendous heavy gales from W.; took a pilot off Nantucket.

Bark Schlosser, (Old.,) Kahle, Bremen 42 ds., with mdse. and 278 passengers to Burchard & Buck. Was 28 ds. from the Banks, and had a pilot on board 4 ds. No date, lat. 44 12, lon. 34 12, saw a schr. bottom up, apparently an Am. built vessel; had her bottom coppered, and was about 120 tons.

Schr. W. C. Eliason, Buckaloo, Charleston 13 ds., with grain to master.

Schr. Sarah Elizabeth, Smith, New-Haven, with mdse. to E. H. Hemmingway.

Schr. Glenroy, Fletcher, Elizabethport 1 day, bound to Rockland.

Schr. G. O. Bigelow, (Br.,) Whittier, Bermuda 9 ds., in ballast to Penniston & Jones. Had heavy weather.

Steamer Westchester, Clark, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Schr. J. McCloskey, Hepburn, Philadelphia for Hartf'd.

Schr. Benj. Stannard, Doane, Gloucester, with fish.

Schr. Argo, Tooker, Connecticut River, with onions.

Schr. Copy, Davis, Edgartown with oil to master.

Schr. Lucy Robinson, Davis, Bristol, R. I.

Schr. Whistler, Brisby, Taunton, Mass.

Schr. S. Brainerd, Buell, Portland, Conn., with stone.

Schr. J. M. Warren, Chapman, New-Haven.

WIND—During the day, W.

Sailed.

Steamship Black Warrior, Smith, Havana and New-Orleans. Ship Ocean Telegraph, Willis, San Francisco. Bark Venus, ——. Steamer Westernport, Berry, Savannah.

Below

The Semaphore, at the Highlands, reports no inward-bound vessels in sight at sunset.

Memoranda.

The packet ship New World, 1,400 tons, was this morning taken on the large Sectional Dock for repairs. She will have a new shoe, fore and aft, be stripped, recaulked and newly coppered.

The ship Nile, 700 tons, is on the small Balance Dock for repairs. She will be recaulked and coppered.

The bark Prince, reported as having been fallen in with at sea, abandoned, by ship Revenue, which arrived at Norfolk 26th inst., is probably the bark Bruce.

By Telegraph.

HAMPTON ROADS, Nov. 27—Arr., brig President Benson, from Monrovia.

Launched.

On Wednesday, 25th inst., at 4 P. M., Messrs. Roswell, Joyce & Co. successfully launched from their shipyard, foot of Houston-street, E. R., a splendid clipper bark called the Benefactor. She is built of the best materials. The following are her dimensions: 143 feet keel, 150 feet on deck, 33 feet beam, 18 feet 6 inches depth of hold, and registers about 725 tons. She is owned by Messrs. A. A. Low & Bros., of this City, and will be commanded by Capt. B. S. Corning, late of the ship Messenger.

Foreign Ports.

At Point Petrie, Nov. 13, ship Gulf Stream, from Chinchas for New-Orleans, disg.; brigs Wm. Moore, from Bangor, disg.; Ocean Spray, do. do.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF PILOTS,
No. 69 SOUTH-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 27, 1857.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the undersigned, Commissioners of Pilots, for repairs to piers and bulkheads, as hereinafter specified. The work to be done pursuant to the provisions of section 11th of the Act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, entitled "An Act to Establish regulations for the Port of New-York," passed April 16, 1857, under the supervision of the undersigned, or any one he may appoint, and for the account and at the expense and risk of the owners of said piers and bulkheads, to whom the contractors will look for payment.

All proposals to be signed by the contractors, with two sureties satisfactory to the Commissioners, and addressed to the Commissioners of Pilots, and submitted on or before the 15th day of December, 1857.

The following is a list of the piers and bulkheads referred to above:

East River.—Nos. 28, 29, 40, 41, 43, 44 and 57.

North River.—Nos. 35, 45, 46, 49, 50 and 51.

The Commissioners reserve the right, after the proposals for repairs are made, to repair or not either the whole of the piers advertised or a part of them, as they may deem best for the public interest.

RUSSELL STURGIS, President of the
Board of Commissioners of Pilots.